

Master storyteller

Thomas Raddall's literary journey

The Verdict fuels religious intolerance

The vindication of Victorian art





Four delicious ways to cool off a hot afternoon. Tastes as refreshing as a summer breeze.

Kahlúa Hummer

1 oz Kahlúa 1 oz light rum 2 scoops of vanilla, chocolate or coffee ice cream. Blend briefly, to make an ideal no-cook dessert on those hot summer nights!

Kahlúa Iced Coffee

1-1/2 oz Kahlúa Add to glass of iced coffee. Make it by the pitcher. It's equally terrific in iced tea!

Kahlúa & Cream

1-1/2 oz Kahlúa 4 oz fresh cream or milk. Over ice, for a taste that's as frrresh as can be.

Kahlúa & Fresh Fruit

6 cups fresh fruit 3 tbsp brown sugar 3/4 cup Kahlúa Sprinkle fruit with sugar. Add Kahlúa. Mix gently, cover and refrigerate 30 minutes. It's a delicious delight that's as easy as can be. Serves six to eight.

Our Treat

For more delicious Kahlúa recipe ideas, write: Kahlúa, Box 747, Station "K" Toronto, Ontario. M4P 2X1.



Atlantic Insight

Publisher James Lorimer **Editors** Adrienne Malloy Susan Williams **Art Director** T.I. Fennell **Production Co-ordinator** Pamela Scott-Crace **Production Assistant** Tracy VanDenBossche **Editorial Assistant** Maggie Brown

Business Administrator Mary Savoy

Circulation Supervisor Customer Service Representative Yvonne Askew 421-1952

Promotions Co-ordinator Colleen Hines

Regional Sales John Channing 5502 Atlantic St Halifax, N.S. B3H 1G4 (902)421-1214 Fax (902)425-8758

National Sales Richardson Media 4800 Dundas St. W., Suite 105 Islington, Ontario M9A 1B1 Telephone: (416)232-0305

John McGown & Associates Inc. Nik Reitz 785 Plymouth Ave., Suite 310 Montreal, Quebec H4P 1B3 Telephone: (514)735-5191

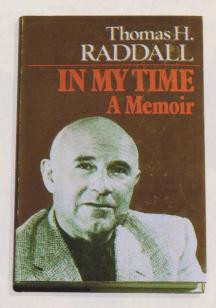
Eric McWilliam Suite 1400 1500 West Georgia St. Vancouver, B.C. V6G 2Z6 Telephone: (604)688-5914





Atlantic Insight is published 12 times a year by Insight Publishing Limited, 5502 Atlantic St., Halifax, N.S. B3H 1G4. Second Class Mail Registration No. 4683, ISSN 0708-5400, Indexed in Canadian Periodical Index, Indexed in the Canadian Magazine Index and available on-line in the Canadian Business & Current on-line in the Canadian Business & Current Affairs Database. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, 1 year, \$22; 2 years, \$38; U.S.A., Teritories and Possessions, 1 year, \$35; Oyerseas, 1 year, \$45. Contents copyright © 1989 by Insight Publishing Limited may not be reprinted without permission. PRINTED IN CANADA. Insight Publishing Limited assumes no responsibility for unsolicited manuscripts and other materials and will not return these and other materials and will not return these unless accompanied by stamped, selfaddressed envelopes.

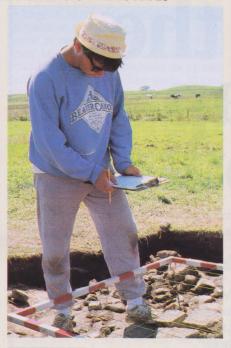
JUNE 1989



COVER STORY

Although Thomas Raddall stopped writing almost 15 years ago, the rich literary legacy he has given Nova Scotia has attracted a new generation of readers. PAGE 14

COVER PHOTO BY ERIC HAYES



HERITAGE

Explore the region's prehistory, discover the wizards, witches and fairies that are all around us and learn about the last of the covered bridges and the delicate art of making ships in bottles. PAGE 19

VOL. 11 No.6



THE ARTS

Fredericton's Beaverbrook Gallery is celebrating its 30th birthday by organizing a travelling exhibition of its acclaimed Victorian art collection. PAGE 32

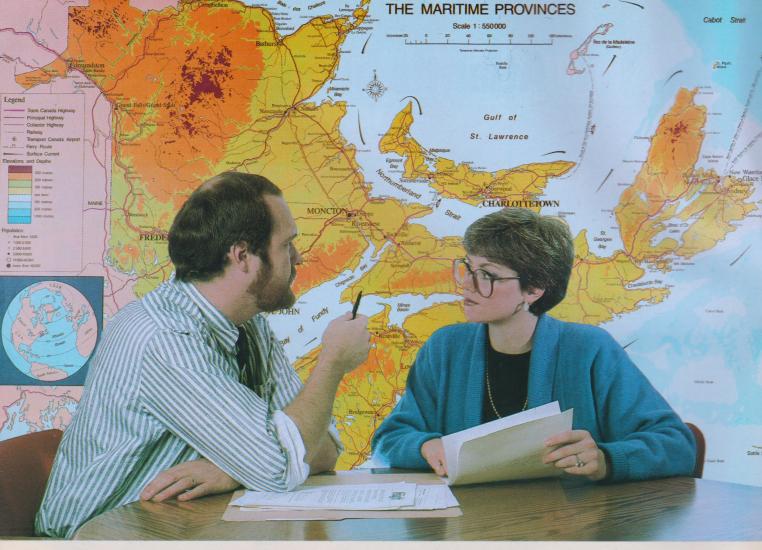


FOOD

Golden fish and chips done to a crispy perfection are a Nova Scotia favorite. Establishments that stake their reputation on the "perfect recipe" offer tips for cooks at home. PAGE 36

DEPARTMENTS

Publisher's Letter 3 Feedback 4 Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia 10 Newfoundland 11 New Brunswick 12 Business 34 Harry Bruce 35 Folks 38 Ralph Surette 41 Ray Guy 42



Here's the best map we know of...

This large, colourful map of the Maritime Provinces has just been published. At Insight Publishing, we're using it to pinpoint our writers and photographers.

For offices, for homes, this is the biggest and most up-to-date map of the Maritimes we know of. It measures 42" by 56".

The map was commissioned by the Maritime Provinces Education Foundation and created by the skilled cartographers at the Maritime Resource Management Service Inc. in Amherst. It is now in use in schools across the three Maritime provinces.

You can order your own copy through Insight Publishing's mail order service. It comes on heavy stock, and is shipped in a cardboard tube.

You can also order it in the laminated version, suitable for use with water soluble markers. A French version is now available in the laminated map only.

Yes, please ship me the Maritime wall
map as indicated below:
copies Maritime Wall Map
@ \$14.95 \$
copies Maritime Wall Map,
Laminated @ \$29.95 \$
copies Maritime Wall Map,
French version @ \$29.95 \$
(available in laminated only)
N.S. residents add 10% tax \$
Packing and Shipping
(\$4.00 each map) \$
Total Payment Enclosed \$
Cheque/Money order is enclosed
Charge to my Visa/Mastercard
Card Number Expiry
Signature
Name
Street
City Province
Postal Code Telephone
4000
100% satisfaction guaranteed. If for any
reason you are not satisfied with your wall
map, just ship it back to us within 30 days

and we will cheerfully refund your money. Insight Publishing, 5502 Atlantic Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 1G4, (902) 421-1214. Sorry, no COD orders accepted — allow 4 weeks for delivery.

Business Reply Mail

No Postage Stamp Necessary if mailed in Canada

Married Street, or Street, Street, and

of the same I will be a THE RESIDENCE BOOK JUNEAU BY

Postage will be paid by:



5502 Atlantic Street Halifax, Nova Scotia **B3J 9Z9**







PUBLISHER'S LETTER

Celebrating books and authors

homas Raddall claims Nova Scotia as his birthplace, as his home, as his source of inspiration. But has Nova Scotia claimed him? Our cover story this month features a writer whose name and books have been known for decades across the country and internationally. Through his works, people have discovered the dramatic story of the history of Nova Scotia and its complex place in the world. They have shared the experience of Nova Scotians through his characters and stories. With fellow novelists Charles Bruce and Ernest Buckler, Thomas Raddall was loyal to his roots while he wrote for the world.

Recognition often does not come easily for writers, no matter where they work. But in the last two decades Canadians have discovered that Canadian writers can and do rank with the best in the world. Of course the literary luminaries of New York and London have acclaimed the work of Margaret Laurence, Margaret Atwood, Robertson Davies and Alice Munro, but this was after they were well established and recognized by Canadians.

The Maritimes has a long tradition of successful writers who have written from their Maritime experience, and gained critical and popular success here and elsewhere. But we do not have a long tradition of claiming and recognizing

these people.

Among the trio of Buckler, Bruce and Raddall, Ernest Buckler has been the most fortunate. The sensibility of his stories and the attitude towards traditional society they expressed was one which urban Canadians of the '60s, '70s and '80s found appealing. Buckler was taken up by the country's literary establishment, and he has enjoyed much of the success he deserves in the literary anthologies and curriculums of literature courses across Canada.

Bruce and Raddall are another story. Charles Bruce is not well known and Thomas Raddall is considered to belong to an era which has passed. That is the judgment of the country's literary critics and their reasoning is understandable even if flawed.

I'd be surprised, though, if it was the judgment of Maritimers. These three writers speak about a world in which we live today, one where contemporary and traditional elements rub shoulders.

Charles Bruce's fine novel *The Channel Shore* may seem anachronistic in a classroom in Vancouver or Scarborough, but it describes a society which is very real for anyone living in the Maritimes. Thomas Raddall's books are still very much read and appreciated here—consider the success of publisher Lesley Choyce's recent collection of Raddall's short stories, published only a year or two ago.

It is Nova Scotia that needs to acknowledge and recognize Raddall's achievements. No doubt it was that kind of thinking that lay behind the idea that he should serve as the province's lieutenant governor, a parallel to New Brunswick's appointment of historian George Stanley as their lieutenant governor to recognize his achievements in his field. But somehow to honor and celebrate a writer by offering him a post that hardly fits with his approach to life and his experiences — no matter how worthy that post is — doesn't fit the bill.

Thomas Raddall should have a chair of English literature, specializing in the literature of the Maritimes, created in his honor at one of the province's universities. He deserves to have a well-funded prize for literary achievement set up and named in his honor. The many stories about Halifax and Nova Scotia which he has written should be the focus of a heritage attraction in that city where visitors can learn about his stories and about the man himself.

Recognizing and celebrating achievement is done not only to honor the individual, but to reinforce the sense on the part of a community that its people do important things that deserve this attention.

Business people do it. Hence the recognition for Frank Sobey, for Izaak Walton Killam, for Max Aitken who became Lord Beaverbrook and for K. C. Irving.

But not for artists and writers, not yet. It's up to us to recognize and celebrate the Raddalls, the Bucklers and the Bruces. Looking back, we can see what they have achieved. And, as we recognize it, we also need to find ways of giving concrete expression to our understanding. Thomas Raddall deserves monuments; the question is, will Nova Scotia build them?

- James Lorimer

KING'S-EDGEHILL SCHOOL WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA CANADA BON 2TO FOUNDED 1788





Located in a rural setting 50 kilometres from Halifax

King's-Edgehill, the oldest independent school in Canada, is a co-educational boarding school. The School offers Grades 6-12 and has an enrollment of approximately 200 students including day students. Classes are small, allowing for individual attention. The School offers a challenging university preparatory programme including the International Baccalaureate Diploma. An extensive and compulsory sports programme is an important feature of King's-Edgehill.

For further information write to the Headmaster at the address above or telephone (902)798-2278.

PLANNING A VACATION?



WHY NOT RENT A MOTOR HOME!

For free information please write:

TWIN CITY

TRAILER SALES LIMITED

MOBILE HOMES AND COMMERCIAL TRAILERS
TRAVEL TRAILERS-PARTS

11 Dartmouth Hwy. Bedford, N.S. B4A 2L3 902-835-8375

Name
Address
Code
Phone #

FEEDBACK

Saving children for the future

May I, on behalf of the Nova Scotia UNICEF Committee, thank Ralph Surette for the excellent column *Saving children*

for our future (March'89).

He dealt with those aspects of the UNICEF State of the World's Children Report which emphasize that progress in the developing world and hope for its children rests squarely in the hands of the industrialized nations. We are no longer merely handing out charity to the billions of starving children; our own economic well-being depends on governments, the business community and ordinary people understanding this.

I have to say that although the report was passed to many representatives of the media, to our knowledge he is the only journalist in our area who deemed it important enough to bring it to the public's attention. For this we thank him.

Ainsley Jones Communications chair UNICEF Nova Scotia

A loyal Maritimer speaks out

I am writing to you from Portland, Maine, where I have taken a temporary position with the Nova Scotia Department of Tourism and Culture. After reading Lorraine Begley's article *Down-home absentee landlords ushering in dangerous new era* (Feb.'89), I feel like a traitor. In my position, I answer calls every day from Americans wanting to buy land somewhere in the Maritimes. Sometimes I just want to scream — "It's not for sale! You have to live there in order to own part of it!" but I'm not allowed.

There are some fine Americans and I don't mind in the slightest inviting them up for a visit. However, I do wish they would learn to change their money into Canadian dollars and to respect the fact that Nova Scotia is a province in another country. I also mind anyone owning farmland which they do not farm. If they further insult such land by covering it with tennis courts and houses, my feelings go beyond mere objection to sheer rage.

It is time all [Atlantic] Canadians stood up and took notice of what is happening around them and to them. Do we want our beautiful homeland to become another "plastic" American resort (resembling Crete, the Bahamas, Florida)? Do we want subservient, low-paying jobs which do absolutely nothing to cultivate intelligence or to encourage the best of our young to remain here instead of "going down the road?" God, I hope not.

Susan M. Tracey Portland, Maine

Call it Cape Breton

In the *Folks* section of April'89, you stated that Dave Gilholm was from Sydney, "Nova Scotia." I would like to set the record straight: Sydney is in

"Cape Breton."

It annoys me to see and hear [through the media] when something detrimental happens in one of the towns in Cape Breton, the media gives the name of the town and refers to that town as being in Cape Breton. On the contrary, when something good takes place, they refer to the town as being in Nova Scotia.

As a subscriber to your magazine I would like to see this form of discrimina-

tion stopped.

R. Clarke Oromocto, N.B.

A trip down memory lane

I enjoy Harry Bruce's writing and his column, Storm stayed and reminiscing (March'89) was no exception. Bruce's description of a winter's drive, in a storm, down the Trans-Canada Highway through Quebec to the Maritimes was so descriptive I could practically see and hear the slush from passing trucks hitting the windshield.

As a Maritimer who lived in "Upper Canada" for 30 years I made that trip many times, summer and winter. The New Moon Motel and gasbar he describes so vividly was always a gas stop. It was a lot easier to read about it than to make the actual trip.

George M. Stones Dingwall, N.S.

Taking exception to Harry

In The ins and outs of being old, (Dec.'88 issue) Harry Bruce deals with the prospect of an increasing population in Canada of people older than 65, who will no longer be working, alongside a decreasing population of people of working age. This prospect is widely recognized, and the cause of well-founded concern in many quarters. However, Harry Bruce makes a unique contribution to the debate when he refers to the retired population as "millions of unproductive old folks that productive young folks are obliged to support" (with)... "fat pensions." Does he so easily wipe out the years the "unproductive old folk" have toiled in the factories and hospitals and offices for a living, and to bring up the new generation of "productive young folk?"

Further, quoting Harry Bruce: "Working people may revolt against taxes that squeeze them dry to give a juicy living to elderly parasites." Tell that to the elderly living it up on old age security plus the supplement to bring them to a "juicy living" above the poverty line. The "fat pension" seems to have worn fairly thin by the time it has paid the rent and been to the grocery store. And the struggle to make ends meet feels anything

but parasitical.

One flaw in Harry Bruce's article lies in his confusion of a number of points.

He refers to one out of three adults being "over 50, 75 per cent of whom are mortgage free and have 50 per cent of their income for discretionary spending." He complains about their juicy pensions "leeching the hardworking young people." But one out of three (all over 50) are not receiving the pension, only those over 65. And according to Revenue Canada Statistics, considerably less than one-third of those receiving old age security have incomes over \$20,000...

Reta Duenisch and Kathleen Repka Older Women's Network Toronto, Ont,

In favor of flowers

Received my first copy of Atlantic Insight. We're enjoying it very much, especially the garden section. As my husband and I are retired, we love flowers and enjoy gardening...Thank you.

Mary French Harbour Grace, Nfld.

Solving disposal confusion

With reference to *Taking care of trash* (April'89), while I agree with the writer, Shirley Horne, that Prince Edward Island has been a leader in solving waste disposal problems and alternate energy development there are a number of statements in her article which are misleading and need to be clarified.

The Energy from Waste Plant was an initiative of the P.E.I. Energy Corporation and not the City of Charlottetown. The plant was located in Parkdale, instead of the preferred site adjacent to Maritime Electric Company, because of the negative reaction by a Charlottetown Eastend Citizens Committee and a number of city councillors. A bouquet should be given to the then Parkdale Mayor Frank McAullay and his council for their positive reaction and support in locating the plant in Parkdale.

While the technology was developed in the United States, the three units were manufactured locally, under licence, by Georgetown Shipyards and provided the company with over \$1 million of much needed work. Tricil, a Canadian company, operated the plant under contract for the P.E.I. Energy Corporation.

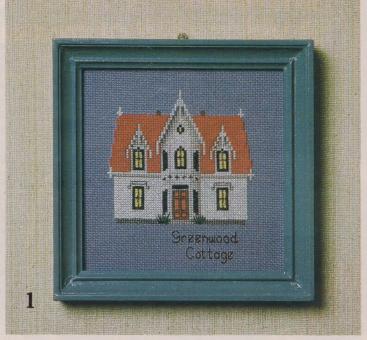
The Charlottetown Area Pollution Control Commission was created under the Water Authority Act in 1970, and the wastewater treatment plant was officially opened in October 1975. The Water Authority has long been replaced, initially by the Environmental Control Commission and now the recently created Department of the Environment. The Energy from Waste Plant was officially opened in June 1983. Combining the two projects in a single article tends to confuse matters.

A.J. Hiscock Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Applecross Counted Cross Stitch Kits... A Mother-daughter team offers original designs

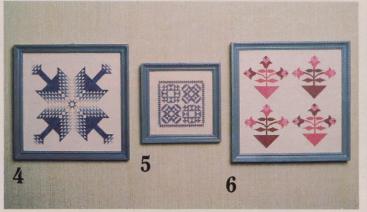
Counted cross stitch is the simplest form of needlework and currently one of the most popular in North America. The beautiful patterns shown in this advertisement are the original designs of Anne and Peg Fraser, a mother-daughter team who owns and manages Applecross Designs in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Frasers started the company two years ago after they were unable to find Canadian counted cross stitch patterns. Since that time, Peg has been designing and charting various quilt patterns, Maritime scenes, Canadian flowers and yule-tide designs for use in her counted cross stitch kits. Peg also looks to her mother Anne, who has 40 years experience with the craft, for ideas and expert advice.

Counted cross stitch kits are popular with both needlework experts and beginners. They also make unique, quality gifts for people of all ages.



The kits contain all the necessary materials including aida cloth, floss, needle, design chart and easy-to-follow instructions (frame not included).





Item Description	Qty	Colour (Circle)	Price	Subtotal
1. Greenwood Cottage (12 by 12 cm)		multicolour (as shown)	\$15.95	
2. Sweetbrier Rose (15 by 20 cm)		multicolour (as shown)	\$20.50	
3. Peggy's Cove (22 by 30)		multicolour (as shown)	\$29.50	
4. Tree of Paradise (25 by 25 cm)		blue, rose	\$26.95	
5. Variations on Eight Point Star (15 by 15 cm)		blue, green burgundy, red	\$15.95	
6. Tulips (28 by 28 cm)		blue, rose	\$26.95	1024
	IN COM	Day San Park	TOTAL	
Nov	a Scotia r	esidents add 10%	sales tax	10 Mile
Add \$1.00 for post	age and ha	andling per kit (_	x \$1)	and the same
		CDANI	TOTAL	

☐ Charge to my Visa/Mast☐ Cheque/Money Order E	ercard Enclosed (Offer good only in Canada
Name	and the state of t
Address	n e oli rive lotted anan um bar-
City	Province
Postal Code	Telephone
(Sorry, no COD orders. Allow 4	

Beautiful Black Ash Baskets A unique gift or treasure for your very own

With summer just around the corner, these beautiful black ash picnic and potato baskets are welcome additions to any home. They are hand-crafted by expert craftspeople at the Minegoo Indian Arts and Crafts Society Basket

Sorry, no COD orders accepted.

Allow 6 weeks shipping time.

Production Centre in East Royalty, Prince Edward Island. Making use of the plentiful black ash trees on the Island, the qualities of this particular wood lend themselves beautifully to the creation of the Mic Mac basket. Since black ash is a durable as well as flexible hardwood, a Mic Mac basket will last a lifetime with proper care.



Mastercard number. Please ship to the

following address:

Mail to: Atlantic Insight, 5502 Atlantic

Street, Halifax, N.S. B3H 1G4

Bright spot in troubled East Coast fishing industry

Prince Edward Island lobster fishermen are basking in the profits of incredible catches that just seem to keep on growing

by Mac Campbell

ll around the Maritimes, the fishery appears to be in trouble but, amid this turmoil, Prince Edward Island fishermen have recently launched what's expected to be another record season in the lobster fishery. The crustacean puts \$56 million a year in the pockets of 1,300 Island lobster fishermen. On average, that means \$43,000 each for just two months on the water.

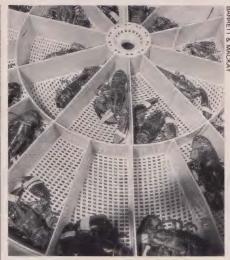
It's a remarkable success story in an east coast industry with so few bright spots, where to the west, in New Brunswick, crab fishermen are faced with half the catch of just three years ago. To the east, in Newfoundland, the northern cod stocks have already been cut and could be slashed again next year. To the south and along the Nova Scotia coast, there is so little haddock that fishermen now consider it "an endangered species."

Smack dab in the middle of these "hot spots" are fishermen who have been setting catch records for the past three years and have no reason to believe their good luck won't continue.

Lobster is to the Island fishery what groundfish (cod, haddock, pollock) is to the Nova Scotia fishery — it's the bread and butter. Records have been kept on P.E.I. lobster landings since the '20s. Every decade until the '80s, landings averaged between 6.5 million pounds to 8.5 million pounds. Then came 1980, and landings shot up to 12 million pounds. Three years later, it increased again to 15 million pounds. In 1986, fishermen were amazed to find another three million pounds in their traps. So it's not difficult to understand why, in 1988, they were astonished to learn the landings had increased another four million pounds, a doubling of the catch in just nine years.

But the peculiar reality about this phenomenal increase is that few people seem to know why the Island lobster fishery has been so good for so long, especially in an industry with a deserved reputation for being on a "roller coaster" of boom or bust.

Edwin McKie, a fisherman from Fortune, got into the fishery in 1972. He has seen his catch triple and his income grow almost 10-fold since then and it's not strictly because he is a better fisherman. "I think I know less about the lobster



The catch has doubled in just nine years

today than I did 25 years ago. I don't know why it's so good, but what I do know is if you're going to be a Maritime lobster fisherman, the place to be is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.'

If most P.E.I. fishermen are as unassuming as McKie, then maybe they should be thankful for their natural environment - 250,000 square miles of fishing territory on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Along its horseshoe rim are hundreds of fishing communities in the five eastern provinces. But despite its immense size, the Gulf is divided into just two major underwater regions, the Laur-entian Channel and the Magdalen Shallows. The channel lies well to the north in the Gulf. The Island lies near the Magdalen Shallows, an underwater shelf only 50 to 75 metres below the ocean surface. This shallow depth helps make the whole region especially conducive to plankton growth, the first link in the food chain. This shallow water, slow moving currents and minimum tidal range translate into "a lobster nursery" in the warm summer months.

Lobsters prefer a sheltered habitat, particularly rocky bottoms. On sand or in mud lobsters hide under rocks of about their own size. In order to survive, small lobsters lead a very secretive existence. Throughout their lives they prey upon



After \$5.5 million dollars in renovations. the Chateau Halifax now offers:

☐ Deluxe Bedroom Accommodation

☐ First Class Meeting Rooms ☐ 40% Discounted Indoor Parking and still the best downtown location!

ASK FOR OUR MID-WEEK SPECIAL.

EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK single or double occupancy per room, per night

IN HALIFAX CALL: 425-6700 OR **TOLL-FREE** 1-800-268-9411 FOR RESERVATIONS

Canadian Pacific Hotels & Resorts

Chateau Halifax

Experience our five locations in Atlantic Canada The Algonquin • The Hotel Newfoundland The Prince Edward • Hotel Beauséjour • Chateau Halifax

You Are Invited To Celebrate Atlantic Insight's 10th Anniversal Subscriber

Enroll now as an Anniversary Subscriber and get a Free Gift plus Special Savings!

This year marks a very special anniversary for *Atlantic Insight* — our 10th year of publication. And you are invited to celebrate with us!

Enroll now as an Anniversary Subscriber and you'll receive a Collector's Edition of *Atlantic Canada in the*

This richly illustrated publication covers every aspect of our region

- the people and events, royal

visits and papal visits, entertainers

and athletes, political and business milestones — everything that made

the past decade so memorable!

You'll also enjoy exceptional savings on your subscription — as much as \$16.80 off the newstand price. You'll qualify for a 10% discount off future renewals for the next ten years. And you'll be entitled to special rebates on books, maps and selected Atlantic products.

Clip and mail to OFFER VALID FOR NEW & RENEWING SUBSCRIBERS 5502 Atlantic Street Halifax, N.S. B3H 1G4 ANNIVERSARY GIFT & SAVINGS COUPON YES, please enroll me as an Anniversary Subscriber and send me Atlantic Insight every month at the savings checked below. I understand I will receive Atlantic Canada in the '80s as a Free gift in December - plus a 10% saving off every renewal for the next ten years. **SAVE \$6.40 SAVE \$14.80** ☐ 12 issues (1 year) ☐ 24 issues (2 years) only \$17 (reg. \$23.40 at only \$32 (reg. \$46.80 at newsstands.) Bill me. newsstands.) Bill me. Name Address _____ City ______Prov. ____Postal Code ____ PAY NOW - GET A FREE ISSUE ☐ I'm paying now as checked below. Please add an extra issue to my subscription. ☐ Cheque ☐ Mastercard Card No. __ Expiry Date _____ Signature ____

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

other seafood like crabs, mussels, clams, sea urchins and starfish. Lobsters also become more active when the water warms up, beginning around April 29 when the Gulf lobster season officially opens.

Last year when the season began in April, the opening price was in the \$2 a pound range for the smaller canner-size lobster. The larger market-size was fetching \$2.75 a pound and up at the wharf. This year fishermen are expecting even more and \$2.50 a pound for a canner

doesn't seem unrealistic.

With record landings year after year and prices soaring, the P.E.I. government reacted recently by sending out a warning to buyers trucking live lobster off P.E.I. for processing. As a condition of licence, Fisheries Minister Ross Johnny Young warned buyers with processing plants on the mainland to process at least 50 per cent of their purchases on the Island. It was a measure to protect processing jobs in the canneries and the minister feels the buyers have heeded. He hasn't had to revoke a buyer's licence to back up his tough talk. Three major New Brunswick lobster buyers responded to the regulations by buying into processing plants on P.E.I.

Another sign that things are going well for Island lobster fishermen is the surprising fact that since 1975, there hasn't been a single boat repossessed by the P.E.I. landing authority. The provincial authority has over 400 fisheries-related loans on the books worth over \$6 million and not one repossession. It's an amazing sign of prosperity, especially when in neighboring New Brunswick, the fisheries department provided for a \$6-million loss during fiscal year 1988-89 alone.

In 1973, Parzival Copes, a university professor from British Columbia, wrote a report on the fishery for the P.E.I. government. He talked about the need for improved performance in the fishery and recommended a reduction in fishermen. He suggested licence buybacks, financial incentives for fishermen to choose other employment and pensions to older fishermen who would surrender their licences, anything to reduce the number of fishermen from 3,000 to 1,000. He also noted that two-thirds of licensed lobster fishermen would advise their sons and daughters not to enter the fishery because the income was just too low.

Today, 16 years later, the number of fishermen remains the same. The only difference is that, now, during the prosperous years, a fisherman with a family is faced with a tough decision. Upon retirement, he can only pass his licence on to one family member. That means others in the family may have to accept the fact that they might never again get an opportunity to become one of the next generation of P.E.I. lobster fishermen.

WHO'S ON THE COVER?

IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO WIN

A 10-YEAR SUBSCRIPTION

Were you at Spaniard's Bay in the summer of '48? Do you know someone who was? If so, you could win a 10-year subscription to *Atlantic Insight*.

To win, all you have to do is identify one of the people surrounding Joey Smallwood on the cover of our April'89 issue. The photo features the smiling Mr. Smallwood surrounded by a crowd of adults and children during the 1948 Confederation campaign.

One of our readers has told us that the photograph was taken at Main Beach, Spaniard's Bay on Conception Bay, Nfld. Our readers were able to identify Soloman Gosse and Alice Butt, both of Spaniard's Bay. Do you know the others?

If you recognize one of the children, one of the adults or a younger version of yourself in our cover photograph, send your name, address and telephone number along with the picture and person's name to:

Photo Contest Atlantic Insight 5502 Atlantic Insight Halifax, N.S. B3H 1G4



CANADIAN MAGAZINES

Now, 212 publications to choose from!

Canadian

Periodical

Association

he new 88/89 Canadian Periodical Publishers' Association catalogue is the one source that describes 212 of the latest and best Canadian magazines.

There's an incredibly wide variety of topics, points of view and special interests.

They're all yours to choose from when you get our current catalogue with its easy-to-use detachable order form.

Fill in the attached coupon today and for just \$2 (to cover postage and handling), we'll send you our new catalogue.

Please send me the new 88/89 CPPA catalogue. I enclose my cheque for \$2 to cover postage and handling.
NAME
ADDRESS
CITY PROV.
POSTAL CODE

2 Stewart Street

Toronto, Ontario

M5V 1H6

A.I.689

Political pork-barrelling along the Road to Nowhere

The residents of cabinet minister Elmer MacKay's home riding are getting a new highway but not everyone is happy about it

by Richard Starr elinda Hillier doesn't care what the auditor general of Canada thinks. "That road is going to change the economy of Sheet Harbour," declares Hillier, whose mission as director of the Bluewater Development Association is to breathe life into the chronically stagnant economy of Sheet Harbour

and surrounding communities like Mushaboom and Moser River. "That road" she talks about is a partially-completed, \$20-million, 90-kilometre highway upgrading project connecting the quiet coastal village of Sheet Harbour with Stellarton in the Pictou County industrial area. En route, the highway passes through acres of wilderness and a few hamlets, including the village of Lorne. That's the hometown of Public Works Minister Elmer MacKay, a powerful member of the Mulroney cabinet whose Central Nova riding takes in Pictou County and part of Nova Scotia's Eastern Shore.

The road has attracted controversy since its conception and has become a symbol for unrestrained political porkbarrelling. When MacKay announced construction back in 1986, a provincial journalist noted Sheet Harbour's tiny population of 819 and dubbed the route "The Road to Nowhere." Although still impassable for much of the year, the road gained national notoriety when Auditor General Kenneth Dye criticized it and a new \$9.2-million industrial park and wharf in Sheet Harbour in his report to Parliament for 1988.

The proposed road and marine industrial park are financed by a \$200million Offshore Development Fund, which is supposed to pay for projects connected with the development of oil and gas fields near Sable Island. In his annual report, Dye declared that it would take "a leap of imagination" to visualize how projects like the Stellarton-Sheet Harbour road would enhance offshore development. Dye also pointed out that the costly new road cuts just 25 kilometres off the trip between Sheet Harbour and Stellarton, and he questioned the need for a new marine industrial park when there are under-used facilities in Halifax and along the Strait of Canso.

Dye's criticisms don't cut much ice in Sheet Harbour, where the local economy is showing signs of growth for the first time since 1971, when a hurricane wrecked the mill that was the area's main employer. The new industrial park has its first major tenant — NSC Diesel Corp.'s diesel engine assembly plant. The deep water dock has also landed a large customer. Scott Maritimes Ltd. is using it to ship products to Pennsylvania (trucked to Sheet Harbour from its Pictou pulp mill along the 115 kilometres of road deemed adequate by the auditor general).

Hillier says the biggest change is in attitudes. "The cynicism is gone," she says. "People are actively looking for upgrading and training to prepare for job opportunities."

Things are looking up in MacKay's riding

A similar upbeat note is being heard in Pictou County, at the other end of MacKay's Central Nova riding. There the economy is getting a boost from a new mine and an economic development fund, combined with expansion of established industries like Michelin. "The attitude here is better than it has been for 20 years," says Bill MacCulloch, executive director of the Pictou County Research and Development Commission (PICORD). MacCulloch is not bothered by the fact that questions are also being raised about the way economic development dollars are being deployed in Pictou County. Critics say that MacKay — who since the 1988 federal election has also been the minister responsible for the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

(ACOA) — is using his political clout to boost the economy in his riding at the expense of other have-not areas, especially Liberal-dominated Cape Breton where for years governments have been spending millions to try and create an economic base.

Miners employed by the Cape Breton Development Corporation (Devco) are afraid that some of them will lose their jobs because the government is backing a coal mine planned for Pictou County by the Toronto-based Westray Coal Inc. The mine is supposed to come into production in 1991 with the help of more than \$100 million in federal and provincial government grants, loan guarantees and interest rate subsidies.

The mine will sell most of its production to the Nova Scotia Power Corporation to fuel its thermal generating plants in Pictou County. The problem is that one of those power plants is now supplied with coal from Devco mines. Last year Devco leaked an internal report which claimed that the loss of sales to the power corporation's Pictou County plants could cost 275 coal mining jobs in Cape Breton.

Opposition MPs are also annoyed about a grant to Gainers Inc. to enable it to set up a meat packing plant in Westville. With the announcement came word that the Peter Pocklington-owned company would shut down existing plants in Sydney and Dartmouth, leaving more than 65 employees to choose between unemployment and re-location.

The new Gainers plant was partly financed by \$1.2 million from the Pictou County Development Fund, a special \$10-million fund established in 1987 to help Pictou County compete for new industry against the grants, loans and tax credits available in Cape Breton. Russell MacLellan, the Liberal MP for Cape Breton/The Sydneys, says the grant to Gainers broke "the number one rule" of regional development by financing a new plant while an existing plant is closed elsewhere. PICORD's MacCulloch says that isn't what happened. "Gainers was going to close those plants anyway and relocate to Montreal," he says. "The feeling was it was better to keep them in Nova Scotia than not have them at all.'

But at the same time MacCulloch sees nothing wrong with using government money to compete with Cape Breton for investment and jobs. "Over the years, the feeling has been expressed that things are every bit as bad here as they are in Cape Breton."

In saying this, MacCulloch is echoing the sentiments of Hillier, who considers the auditor general's fretting over roads, docks and industrial parks to be mere nit-picking. "The need is for the area to grow and flourish," she declares. "The money has to come from somewhere."

Fanatical religious rag takes aim at Newfoundland

A new religious publication, The Verdict, is raising questions in Newfoundland about what can be considered "hate literature"

by Brent Furdyk controversial new religious magazine, called The Verdict, is drawing accusations in Newfoundland of being thinly-veiled hate literature and fueling the mounting animosity between different religious sects in some of the province's rural communities.

According to the magazine's founder and editorial director, Montreal evangelist Claude Gagnon, *The Verdict* is a "Godinspired weapon." The first issue, with a Canada-wide circulation of 150,000 copies, features cover art depicting a giant fist crashing down from heaven onto a church being consumed by the flames of hell. The rest of the magazine is no less subtle. Roman Catholics, according to Gagnon, belong to "Mother Harlot's church." A headline reading "Church of the Bastards" appears over a photo of tickets to an amateur theatrical production held in a Baptist Church. Clergymen from different denominations are referred to as "dogs," "whoremongers" and "perverts."

"Open your eyes and you will see denominations divided amongst each other and blind leaders are taking every one of you and your children to hell," Gagnon states in one article. "Whoremongers and homosexuals are taking over

the churches.

Critics of The Verdict have attacked Gagnon for his inflammatory language and many feel that the publication should be investigated as possible hate literature.

Contacted in Montreal, Gagnon dismissed charges that The Verdict is hate literature. "If they take my paper to court, they will find that when you put it in balance with the Bible, it will be equal," he says. "When you read the Bible, you'll see my words are from the Bible. Everything in *The Verdict* is perfectly scriptural."

Miracle Temple, run by Gagnon's son Lincoln C. Gagnon, is located on the Trans-Canada Highway in the heart of central Newfoundland's Bible belt. The church has also been the subject of controversy, stemming from an incident which occurred early last year. On January 4, 1988, Father Alexander Locke, a Roman Catholic priest armed with a .22 calibre rifle, drove up to the Lewisporte Junction church and fired two shots into its window. When apprehended, Locke

confessed that he had been drinking and was trying to shoot out the bright neon sign inside the church which reads "WHY GO TO HELL?"

Convicted of the careless use of a firearm, Locke was ordered to undergo psychiatric treatment rather than serve a jail term. After the incident, the bullet holes in the church were prominently circled in paint and highlighted by large



Discrediting other religions main focus

letters, easily visible from the highway, bearing the words "RC PRIEST BULLET HOLES.

Former NDP Leader Peter Fenwick. after driving by the church several times, was prompted to write Gagnon a letter. Pointing out that Locke was emotionally disturbed at the time (a term that Gagnon says "isn't in the Bible"), the letter also states: "you have no such excuse for the blatant religious hatred you are engendering with the use of that sign on your temple...I would hope that many of your adherents would tell you in no uncertain terms to take the sign down as soon as possible.'

'It was the reaction of Brother Gagnon and his Miracle Temple that I found remarkable," says Fenwick. "To encourage people to hold the Roman Catholic Church in disrepute seemed to me to

be excessive."

Gagnon claims he only painted the sign in order to take a picture to use in The Verdict and intended to wash it off immediately afterwards. However, Gagnon claims that he "didn't get around to [washing it off] that day, and the next day it rained. Lo and behold, people drove by, stopped their cars and took pictures. So I left it up for awhile. I thought it was amusing to find out how people reacted

Citing delays in the shipping of the new window, he admits the sign was left

up for "four to five months.

The Verdict contains a "Special report on Newfoundland," in which Gagnon accuses Fenwick of being "slanderous and defamatory" and twice states that Fenwick has a "slanderous mind." He goes on to say that both Fenwick and the NDP can be "held liable by this letter."

Fenwick dismisses Gagnon's threats to sue as "empty rhetoric," and says, "I don't believe what I said was libelous."

Gagnon doesn't see it quite that way: "It could be done if I wanted to go ahead with it but my lawyers have investigated and they found the NDP is penniless." Gagnon doesn't rule out legal action, however, and says he'll "see in the next couple of months" whether he wants to take Fenwick to court.

Until the next issue comes out sometime in mid-June, Newfoundlanders aren't likely to find The Verdict on the shelves of local newsstands. Most retail outlets carrying the magazine are keeping it under the counter, next to the borderline pornographic material.

Keeping the magazine off the shelves has had little effect, and the controversy surrounding *The Verdict* is resulting in brisk sales. "Many stores tell us they're sold out and have re-ordered," says Lincoln Gagnon. "It's definitely selling well."

Fenwick feels the controversy has only served to give The Verdict more publicity than it deserves and that high sales are

due to the public's curiosity.

While response to the magazine has ranged from ignoring it to calling for legal action to determine if its content is hate literature, Claude Gagnon feels The Verdict is misunderstood. "People like to jump on that word 'hate.' There's no hate

Fenwick, however, feels the magazine speaks for itself. "I do know that the magazine's main thrust, after reading through it cover-to-cover, seems to be the denigration of other religions," he says.

Community finding remedy for racial intolerance

Moncton's experience with teacher Malcolm Ross has taught it that racial tolerance and education go hand-in-hand

by J.A. Burnett ince 1987, Moncton, N.B., has been the venue for an important round in the ongoing conflict between intolerance and understanding. Finding constructive ways to cope with that conflict over the past two years has engrossed a citizens' group called CURE, a growing number of teachers, and the New Brunswick Department of Education. Now, it appears that some good may be about to come from the contentious

Malcolm Ross affair.

Malcolm Ross is a Moncton school teacher who earned a certain notoriety for his denial of the Holocaust in a series of privately published books. (He is not to be confused with Canadian literature authority, Malcolm Ross, who teaches at Dalhousie.) Despite testimony of survivors and eyewitnesses, the judgement of qualified historians, and the indisputable fact that several million European Jews disappeared between 1936 and 1945, Ross argues that the mass extermination of human beings in Nazi death camps never happened. He joins with Toronto's Ernst Zundel and Alberta's Jim Keegstra in implying that the account of the Holocaust is a Zionist fabrication, part of a sinister conspiracy aimed at undermining Christian values.

Such views are judged by qualified historians to be incorrect. Their anti-Semitic overtones offend a great many people of all faiths. Canada's courts and legislatures have ruled that racism and bigotry are unacceptable in a modern, pluralistic society. Various laws and policies forbid the promotion of hatred of any group on grounds of religion, language, culture, or ethnic origin. Yet, in a perverse way, the person who offends against these standards may perform a useful service by sensitizing people to the need to renew their commitment to tolerance and respect for human dignity. That is what appears to be happening in the wake of the Malcolm Ross debate, not only among individuals, but in the broader

community as well.

When Moncton parents learned of Ross's published views, many were troubled at the thought that his students might be deliberately or inadvertently influenced to adopt his opinions. Indeed, voices from Premier Frank McKenna on down, publicly opposed Ross's claims and questioned whether anyone who espouses such misconstructions, even outside the classroom, should be entrusted with the education of children.

However, representations to this effect by concerned parents brought little response from the District 15 school board. With the exception of one trustee, Audrey Lampert, board members appeared reluctant to acknowledge the possibility of a problem. The parents countered by forming a broadly based, nonpartisan, volunteer organization called CURE (Citizens United for Racial Equality).



Webb: community action cure for racism

Since its creation, CURE has emerged as an effective forum for expressing public insistence that prejudice and racism must not be tolerated by public institutions. Its membership represents a broad cross section of the community, dedicated, in the words of its chairman, Tom Webb, to "an educational system which will help us, as parents, to open the eyes of our children to see all people as they are: full of beauty and dignity and as worthy of love and forgiveness as ourselves.

CURE has worked quietly and steadily to achieve three goals: promotion of human rights education; adoption and enforcement of a policy on race and ethnic relations in schools and other public institutions; tightening of the loopholes that have appeared in laws prohibiting the promotion of hatred.

Constructive responses have not been limited to CURE members. Although the New Brunswick Teachers' Association has taken a cautious position with regard to the controversy, individual teachers have chosen to respond by increasing their own knowledge of Second World War atrocities. Jim Petri, who works with the Global Studies project in Fredericton, was one member of a group who took part in an intensive Holocaust study tour of Germany, Poland, and Israel. He returned to write of "the evidence of horror which one confronted in each of the camps," and of his belief that education offers the best hope that such events will not happen again.

Closer to home, numerous other New Brunswick teachers have chosen to attend summer institutes, seminars, and inservice workshops exploring similar subject matter. They have been encouraged in this by the provincial Department of Education which has responded to the Ross affair by initiating or accelerating programs in Holocaust Studies and Human Rights Education at elementary and secondary school levels.

The Department of Education's newly activated interest in human rights education represents an important step towards realizing the first of CURE's aims. Attainment of the second may also be within sight. Problems of latent or overt racism have surfaced periodically in other parts of Canada. CURE member Margie Gann took on the task of researching the antidiscrimination policies devised by other provinces and school boards. On the basis of this work, CURE has prepared a draft policy for the province.

Responding to CURE concerns outlined in a letter last January, Premier Frank McKenna expressed his sympathies and careful encouragement to the group, but cautioned: "While legal remedies may have some salutary effect it must be recognized that racial tolerance cannot be legislated. Racial intolerance is a learn-

ed behavior.'

In a speech in Montreal on April 13, however, the premier adopted a much more aggressive public stance with respect to human rights. Although he was speaking in the context of official bilingualism and constitutional reform, his call for "the promotion of minority rights across the country' left little room for splitting hairs over which minorities might qualify.

Racial prejudice is by no means a problem restricted to Moncton. It may well be, however, that the refusal of a group of committed Monctonians to allow it to operate unchallenged will do much to combat it. If so, then the narrow vision of Malcolm Ross may turn out, ironically, to be a catalyst that broadens the tolerance and freedom of all Canadians.



Fabulous Forgeries

To foster and promote the heritage of our region, Old Harrie's Shed in Ketch Harbour, Nova Scotia, produces these historic maps of Atlantic Canada.

Using the company's illustrious handmade paper, the maps are printed one at a time by hand lithography in order to ensure the highest quality. Each map is a detailed replica of the original document and whenever possible, the originals were professionally photographed and the negatives transferred to the lithography stones or plates. The maps are specially cured to achieve aging and can be left in the attractive desk blotter or placed in a frame to decorate a wall.

Old Harrie's Shed is run by K. Reith Blake, the owner and master papermaker and expert in the design of historic maps of Atlantic Canada. The company, in operation for the past 10 years, is renowned for producing high quality items from handmade paper.

The maps measure $40.5 \times 51 \text{ cm} (16\text{"}x20\text{"})$ and are

available in elegant yet functional desk blotters. Available through this special offer are historic maps featuring Atlantic Canada in 1760, Louisbourg in 1745 and L'Accadie in 1757. The blotters are produced from handmade paper of durable cotton rag with gold etched side panels and a mylar overlay which protects the map when in use.





To order, send cheque, money order, Visa or Mastercard number to Insight Publishing, 5502 Atlantic Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 1G4, (902) 421-1214.

Item Description	Qty	Price (map with blotter)	Subtotal
1. Atlantic Canada 1760		\$32.00	
2. Louisbourg 1745		\$32.00	
3. L'Accadie 1757		\$32.00	
		Subtotal	
	N.S. resider	nts add 10% sales tax	

Add \$4.00 each map shipping and handling

GRAND TOTAL

\Box Charge to Visa/Mastercard \Box Cheque/Money Order Enclosed			
Card Number	Expiry Date		
Signature			
Name			
Address			
City	Province		
Postal Code			
Sorry, no COD orders - allow 4-6 week	ks for shipping.		

From pioneer to patriarch

Few writers in the region, or even in Canada, have provided the literary legacy that Thomas Raddall has given to Nova Scotia

by Colin Henderson
homas Raddall spent much of his
married life in a sound-proof room
laboring to perfect his craft. It was
a painful but necessary deprivation. "I
had to shut myself off," he explains,
"literally shut myself off. I built a study
on this house after I bought it, and I
would shut myself in there and live the
lives of the people in my books. Often I
didn't know whether it was Christmas or
Easter as far as the actual world was concerned. The result was I was in many
ways a stranger to my children, although
I tried to give them time."

In his long journey from pioneer to patriarch of Canadian literature, Raddall was compelled to accept isolation and estrangement as the price of success. In some ways, it was a willing sacrifice. Raddall has always been a loner. His love of solitude was nurtured by long hours as a telegraph operator on the desolate shores of Sable Island. When he wasn't held prisoner by his work, he escaped into the woods to hunt and fish.

But all that was long ago. The soundproof study where he endlessly reworked his prose is now a vacated shrine, decorated with photographs, awards and private memorabilia. At the age of 85,

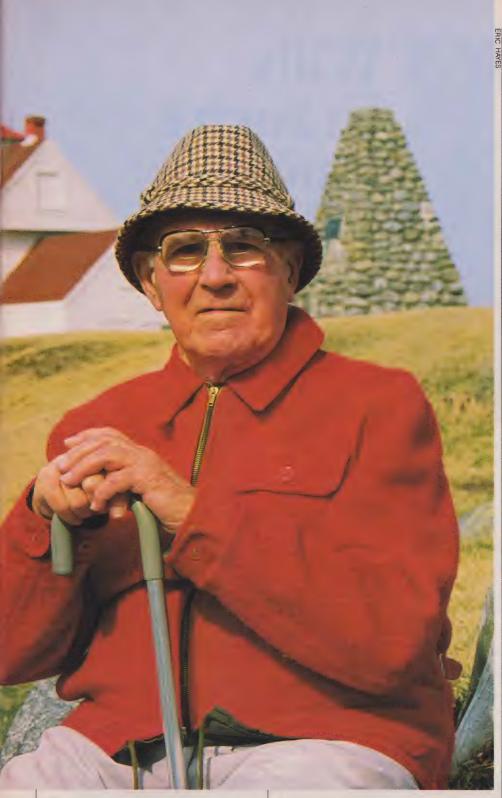
Raddall is crippled by arthritis and a degenerative spinal condition. He can still take a few measured steps with the help of a cane, but for most of the day he's confined to an armchair in the living room of his house in Liverpool, N.S. His wife, Edith, died in 1975. "That's the story of life," he says, "You struggle and do without things for years and then, when you really become financially well-fixed, you're no longer able to enjoy the money." There's no bitterness or self-pity in this remark. Raddall has seen his share of disappointments and endured them all with quiet dignity. His gaze is steady and observant behind the thick glasses, like that of a storm-battered and slightly jaundiced owl. Although enfeebled by old age and ill-health, Raddall is still very much the same man who emerges from his autobiography — calmly self-assured and almost stubbornly unpretentious.

One of the more agreeable surprises in Raddall's lengthy career is the renewed interest in his work. Since the completion of his last book more than 15 years ago, Raddall has been discovered by a new generation of readers. When Pottersfield Press published *The Dreamers*, a new collection of his short stories, the first printing sold out in six months.

Publisher Lesley Choyce says that interest

Publisher Lesley Choyce says that interest in Raddall's work goes in cycles and it'scurrently on the increase.

Just how much of an increase may depend on film-maker Dan Petrie. Petrie, director of *The Bay Boy* and a Cape Bretoner by birth, is working on a script based on Raddall's most popular novel, *The Nymph and the Lamp*. Set in the bleak and storm-beaten landscape of Sable Island, Raddall's tale of love lost and regained has already sold more than 750,000 copies and been translated into half a dozen languages. A major film of



The Nymph and the Lamp by a director of Petrie's stature might well do for Raddall's sales what Out of Africa did for Isak Dinesen's.

This is welcome news to anyone who's familiar with Raddall's work. His gifts as a story-teller, his well-crafted prose and his passion for history have earned him a respected place in Canadian literature. Since his first story appeared in *Maclean's* in 1927, he has published 11 novels, seven histories and five collections of short stories. His efforts have won him just about every significant literary honor

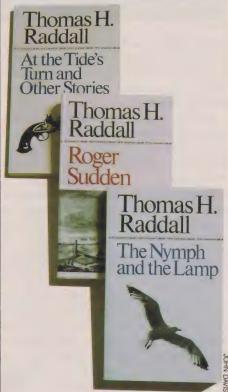
this country has to offer, including Officer of the Order of Canada, election to the Royal Society of Canada and four honorary degrees. The Pied Piper of Dipper Creek, Halifax, Warden of the North and The Path of Destiny each won Governor General's Literary Awards.

Among his many admirers, Raddall can count Theodore Roosevelt who read *His Majesty's Yankees* "with the keenest enjoyment" and Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan) who compared him to Kipling and Conrad and praised his "rare gift of swift, spare, clean-limbed narrative." In

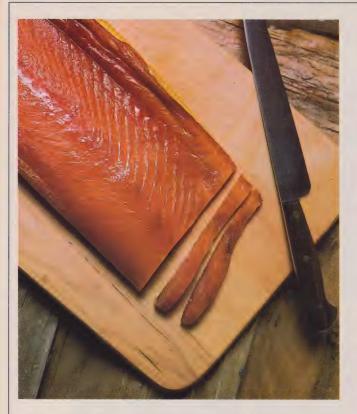
1968 he was offered (and declined) the position of Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. But Raddall says that his most treasured compliment came from a fish merchant who told him, "I am proud of you and proud to know you because you write about our own people and our own country, and you live here and you're one of us."

Thomas Raddall was born in Hythe, England, on November 13, 1903. The family emigrated in 1910 when Thomas senior, an officer in the British Army, was posted in Halifax. Raddall was sitting in his Grade 9 classroom in the Chebucto School when the Halifax Explosion of 1917 blew out the windows and levelled the north end of the city. He escaped with nothing more serious than a cut hand, but the nightmarish scene of wrecked buildings and frozen corpses is still vivid in his memory.

The horror of the explosion and the news, only months later, that his father had been killed in action brought Raddall's childhood to an abrupt end. Although he's been raised a devout Anglican, the terrible lessons of war left him



deeply skeptical about religion. "I felt that all we had been taught was nonsense," he says. "As I put it in my memoirs, 'Going down on your knees praying with your eyes shut was like shouting down a drain pipe in the dark. It was better to stay on your feet with your eyes wide open and look out for any trouble or any good luck that might be coming your way.' I still feel that. I feel it more than ever. From time to time I went to church hoping to regain that placid view of life my parents got from their religion, but I never did."



Willy Krauch's Smoked Salmon

A Nova Scotia Delicacy

Nova Scotia is known for its abundance of fish delicacies. The finest of these is Willy Krauch's smoked salmon. Dubbed one of the nation's premiere salmon smokers, Krauch has achieved worldwide recognition for his incredible smoked salmon.

Now 75 years of age, Willy Krauch lives in Tangier, Nova Scotia, about 50 miles from Halifax. He is semi-retired from the smoked salmon business but still remains the major shareholder. His son John and his four assistants are responsible for the day-to-day operation of the business.

Krauch came to Canada from Denmark in 1956 and has been involved in the salmon smoking business ever since. He uses the traditional cold smoke method he learned as a young man. Krauch buys only Atlantic salmon caught in the Newfoundland and Labrador waters which he says offer a more piquant flavour when smoked than the domestic salmon raised on fish farms.

Before the smoking process takes place, the fish is cleaned, the head removed, filleted if necessary and salted. After a quick rinse, it is allowed to dry. In the smoker, maple kindling has been burning, half smothered under a thick layer of maple sawdust to produce the smoke. The idea is to smoke but not cook the fish. The sides of salmon spend at least two days in the smoke oven, fleshy side upward on wooden racks while the smoke passes gently over them. The amount of time the salmon must remain in the

smoke oven depends entirely on the size of the salmon and the amount of moisture in the air.

Krauch receives requests for his salmon from all over the world. Distinguished recipients of the salmon include U.S. president Ronald Reagan and former president Lyndon Johnson, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Charles.

For a side of smoked salmon (1kg. approx. 2 1/4 lbs.) it costs just \$59.95 plus shipping and handling.



To order, send cheque, money order, Visa or Mastercard number to: Insight Publishing, 5502 Atlantic Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 1G4 (902)421-1214. Your delivery will be rushed to you by Priority Post. Please be sure to include your telephone number so that Priority Post will be able to contact you.

Item Description	Quantity	Price	Subtotal
Side of Smoked Salmon		\$59.95	
N.S., N.B., P.E.I., Nfld., Que., Ont., 1 Man., Sask., Alta.,	residents add \$1 , B.C., N.W.T., Y	2 for shipping	

☐ Charge to my Visa/Mastercard Card Number	☐ Cheque/Money Order I Expiry Date	
Signature		
Name		
Address		
City	Province	
Postal Code	Telephone	
(Sorry, no COD orders — offer avail		AJ

COVER STORY

In 1918, Raddall began studies at the School of Telegraphy in Halifax. He was only 15 and had to lie about his age. He dreamed that a career as a radio operator aboard ship would take him to distant exotic lands. Instead he spent two years on the North Atlantic "pounding brass" in the cramped quarters of a radio cabin before being sent to the remote, wind-swept station on Sable Island. The prospect of spending a year on Sable Island, aptly named the graveyard of the Atlantic for its treacherous shifting sand bars, didn't appeal to him. It meant deferring his dream of adventure for a year of isolation and boredom. But he had little choice.

Although he had no way of knowing it at the time, the year he spent chafing to get off Sable Island would have a profound influence on his life. The harsh, desolate beauty of Sable Island gave him the setting for his most successful novel, and the long hours of stultifying boredom pushed him in the direction his life would take. It was there while manning the radio on the graveyard shift that Raddall wrote his first short story. "It was just a humorous twist to one of the local legends, 'The Singing Frenchman,' and I sent it to a now long-defunct Halifax newspaper called The Sunday Leader which printed it. But they didn't pay me anything for it," he adds wryly.

When he left Sable Island, he had no plans to be a writer. The Marconi radio service

The Marconi radio service made it clear that they had no intention of letting him sail the seven seas, so he quit telegraphy and studied business for a year in Halifax. In the straitened economic conditions of postwar Nova Scotia, the

only work he could find was at a small pulp and paper mill near Liverpool. He began work as an accountant in

1923. Four years later, at the age of 23, he married Edith Freeman, "a petite and amusing chatterbox who played a good game of tennis and loved parties."

In his autobiography, Raddall frankly admits that it was not a happy marriage. Apart from the painful discovery that they were temperamentally ill-suited, their first year together was marred by tragedy. Their first child, conceived during the brief happiness of their honeymoon, was stillborn after an agonizing and near fatal delivery. Seeing his first child buried without ceremony of any kind (stillborn babies were regarded as never having lived), Raddall writes that "it marked the apparent end of a phase in my life. My wife shrank from going through all that again and, for her sake, so did I."

Happily, Edith eventually did give birth to two healthy children, Thomas the III in 1934 and Frances in 1936. Over the years, they also found ways to accommodate their differences. In his own words, their marriage was "like the sea,

sparkling and beautiful at times, dark and stormy at others, with long intervals in which I plunged myself

Saturd to I'd

Thomas H.
ADDALL
MY TIME
A Memoir
Thomas H. Raddall

into study and writing."

It was the need to supplement his paltry income that pushed Raddall to start writing. He'd been an inveterate diarist since he first went to sea, but he'd never seriously considered writing for money. He decided to try his hand when he read an editorial in Maclean's commenting on the dearth of good Canadian authors. His

the dearth of good Canadian authors. His first short story, Three Wise Men earned him \$60. Encouraged by his first success, he kept at it, pecking away at an old typewriter every evening after work. His stories were first collected and published in 1940 as The Pied Piper of Dipper Creek. Between 1940 and 1944 (the year it won the Governor General's Award) the book earned him the whopping sum of \$191.71 in royalties. The \$5,000 cheque that accompanies the Governor General's Award these days would have made things a good deal easier; back then, the honor itself was thought to be sufficient reward. Raddall had to fork out membership fees to the Canadian Authors' Association

In 1938, Raddall left his job as a bookkeeper to write full time. He'd earned a

before he was qualified to accept.

modest reputation writing short stories for magazines such as *Blackwood's* and *The Saturday Evening Post*. Editors liked his work and wanted more. "I knew I'd reached a time in my life when I had to make a decision. I knew I couldn't keep on writing and working in the treasurer's office

of the Mersey Paper Company. It was getting to be too much and, when it came to the decision, I couldn't give up the writing." Compared to many jobs, magazines paid well

in some cases more than \$800 a story. Just the same, it was a courageous move. Raddall's decision to ditch his

job at the Mersey paper mill, came on the heels of the Depression, and he had a wife and two small children to support. And, as his employer warned him, no one in those days had ever earned a living in Canada writing Canadian stories. (Ever unassuming, Raddall points out that this was not entirely true — Mazo de la Roche had done it).

Raddall embarked on his new career armed with stubborn determination and a stoic's capacity for self-denial. But as he reveals in his autobiography, his journey was long and arduous. "Looking back over my life, nothing desirable ever came to me easily," he writes, "I had to work long and hard for it." And work he did, day after day until he'd fashioned his stories to suit his own rigorous standards.

Having cut loose from the security of a regular income, Raddall found himself cursed with a fitful and occasionally intractable muse. "In my early struggles at writing I consoled myself with a notion that the work would become facile with experience. It never did." While other writers relied on formula plots, Raddall could create only after much groping and hesitation. His method, inasmuch as he had one, was a matter of "feeling intuitively for the story to begin and then working it out by intuition as I went along. I believed, with Somerset Maugham, that every story has a certain natural curve from start to finish and the writer's task is to find that curve and follow it."

The result of all this protracted agonizing is wonderfully solid, well-crafted prose. Raddall's style has the same dependable and reassuring qualities as the best handmade furniture: it's deceptively simple and superbly fitted to its purpose. Like all master craftspeople, Raddall served a long apprenticeship and pushed himself to meet his own escalating standards. "The more I wrote," he explains, "the more I became critical of my own work. I was never satisfied with any-

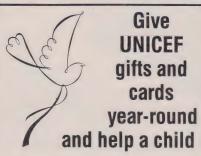


INN BEAR RIVER

A gracious, century-old home, overlooking the charming village of Bear River, 10 minutes from Digby.

Enjoy our country decor, quilt gallery, verandas, gardens, and our famous "this is delicious!" breakfast.

\$32-\$36/Double (Inclusive) 1-902-467-3809 Box 142 Bear River, N.S.

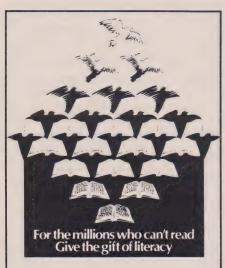


Contact:

UNICEF Nova Scotia

1217 Barrington Street Halifax, N.S. B3J 1Y2 Telephone (902) 422-6000 Or call toll-free 1-800-268-6364 (Operator 509)





More than four million adult Canadians can't read well enough to fill out a job application or understand the directions on a medicine bottle. You can help. Give money, volunteer with a literacy group, write to your MP, and read to your children.

For more information, contact:

Canadian Give the Gift of Literacy Foundation

34 Ross St., Suite 200, Toronto, Ont. M5T 1Z9 (416) 595-9967

The Canadian Give the Gift of Literacy Campaign is a project of the book and periodical industry of Canada, in partnership with Telephone Pioneers of America, Region 1-Canada.

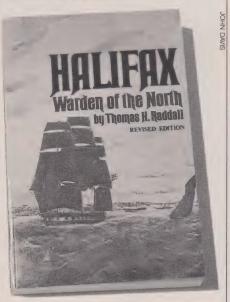
COVER STORY

thing. I go over books I wrote years ago now and see what I could've done better or what I think I could have done better."

In spite of the restrained tone of Raddall's memoirs, it's clear that throughout his life he was prone to recurring periods of mental anguish. In a diary entry dated March 6, 1951, after he'd completed The Nymph and the Lamp, he wrote gloomily, "My mind keeps turning over material for another novel without coming to any sort of conclusion. I should have been at work on a new book all this winter, and the failure haunts me and takes all the zest out of life. Food seems tasteless, liquor just gives me a headache, cigarettes taste bad. All this effort to get my mind working is like running a bucket up and down an empty well from morn to night.'

On one occasion the effort of finishing a novel, *Roger Sudden*, in the middle of house renovations nearly drove him to suicide. For an hour of "agonized mental wrestling," he held a loaded revolver in his hands before he put it away, having

"considered the mess."



In spite of his many awards and honors, Raddall has been largely overlooked by the academic community. The tendency has been to dismiss his fiction as historical romance - entertaining perhaps, but unworthy of serious study. Malcolm Ross, a Dalhousie professor and recognized authority on Canadian literature, believes that Raddall has never received the credit he deserves. "I don't think many people have read him carefully enough," says Ross. "They think, 'Oh, he writes popular historical romances.' But it's more than popular historical romance. He has an imaginative insight into the meaning of our history.'

Raddall's stories of the romantic past are characterized by meticulous research and a scholar's concern for accuracy. "He knows what he's talking about," says Ross. "All that he's dug out of the archives he's illuminated with his own imagination and given it shape and form and dimension. He has soaked himself in the region, its past and its present. You get, in *His Majesty's Yankees*, a wonderful sense of the tension that developed which was at the very beginnings of the whole of Canada between Americans who had come up, who had stayed here, who were tempted to go back and follow the American Revolution." The whole of Nova Scotia is in his books, he says. "You can't walk around here without remembering what he's done."

Ross puts the Nymph and the Lamp in the same company as Ernest Buckler's The Mountain and the Valley and Charles Bruce's The Channel Shore. "These are the three great regional novels of the area and I think they hold their own with anything that has been done in Canada."

For his part, Raddall considers *The Nymph and the Lamp* the best thing he's ever written. Its success is especially sweet since it was salvaged from the year he'd "wasted" on Sable Island. "I regarded that year," he says, "as a blank page in my life. I wanted to get back to sea, knocking around the world, especially in warm latitudes and I was delighted when I got off the Island. I had no idea that I'd ever become a writer and certainly not that my best book in all ways, critical and financial, would be written about Sable Island. But while I was there I was young and observant, and I was taking in everything that happened on the Island, to the people and to the animals and so on."

Îronically, Raddall's reputation as a writer of historical romances stood in the way of writing his most profitable book. "The publishers were horrified when I proposed to write a modern novel. They wouldn't give me a contract for it. I had to write it and finance it myself while I was writing it." Although he's not a man to crow, Raddall leaves little doubt that he relishes the prospect of a successful screen adaptation of *The Nymph and the Lamp* for all those publishers to see.

According to Nova Scotia writer Silver Donald Cameron, "the most unusual feature of his career has been his relationship with his native province. In Nova Scotia, the most astonishing spectrum of people reads Raddall, from cabbies to the Cabinet." Raddall's popularity among Nova Scotians is, in part, an expression of gratitude. Unlike many of his contemporaries, Raddall resolved to write for and about his people at a time when it wasn't fashionable. "In my day," he explains, "you couldn't make a living writing fiction unless you got sales in the United States. I was selling in the United States and earning my living at it, but I was making damn sure they knew that this was Nova Scotia and not some other place."

HERITAGE



Robinson works with homemade bits of wood and scraps of paper in a tiny workshop that's as dangerous as a crowded shipping lane

The romance of wind and water trapped in time in a bottle

By whittling and painting and sewing and gluing, a handful of builders are preserving our schooners and saltbankers

by Margot Brunelle

oug Robinson has never read *Alice* in *Wonderland* and he's never been to sea, but his artwork somehow combines the fantasy of shrinking potions with the romance of wind and water. Robinson builds ships in bottles.

"So simple, it's not even funny," he says as he reaches for a pair of tiny prongs. It doesn't look all that simple. His workshop in Hubbards, N.S. is a hodge-podge of boxes and bottles, blocks of

wood and dozens of homemade tools. Out of this chaos, he creates sleek schooners on choppy seas, creaking saltbankers in the shimmering sun — teensy-weensy artifacts trapped in time by a cork.

"You can't teach anyone how to do it," says Robinson who, in his late 60s, has the look of an old salt. "I always said I was gifted, you know. It was given to me. My grandfather was a sea captain who sailed out of here and my other grand-

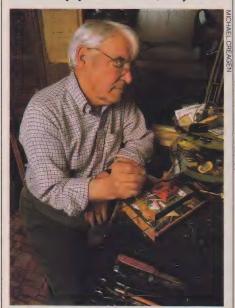
father on the other coast (Bay of Fundy) ...went to sea and sailed all over the place. So it's in me."

The very idea of putting a ship in a bottle is so perplexing that many people think there's some trick to it. Robinson gets a laugh from the tourists who come into his shop and peer suspiciously at his bottles. "There's always one fellow who knows it all and he'll tell the rest of them that I just blow the glass around the bot-

HERITAGE

tle," he says. In fact, there are a few people who do that and others who cut a seam in a bottle to insert the vessel — but they are considered traitors to the trade. The true craftsperson spends endless hours whittling and painting and sewing and gluing so that each and every ship in a bottle is unique and distinctive — and tells its own story.

The story of this craft goes back a long time; no one seems to know exactly how long. Two or three hundred years ago sailors who spent half their lives at sea — and most of their meager wages on liquor — would look for ways to pass the time and break the monotony on board. With an empty bottle, a jack-knife, a bit of wood, paper and twine, they could



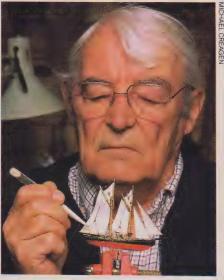
Robinson: it takes patience and confidence

create tiny replicas of their own ships. When finally they got to shore, they'd trade their boats in bottles for more liquor. Today those mariners could fetch \$200 or \$300 for their cutting and carving, sometimes a lot more.

Paul Staunton of Port Dufferin, N.S. says he always wanted one "but I was too stingy, too arrogant, to pay the price." About eight years ago, he decided to try his own hand at the craft. "It began as a hobby but people would see them and I started selling them...Then I found I couldn't keep up with the demand." Staunton is now considered to be one of the best in Canada.

"The only real requirement is that you're foolish enough to keep at it," he suggests. "I built five or six before I could get the ship in the bottle." Like most ship-in-bottle makers, Staunton does the intricate work outside the bottle and assembles the ship inside. He works as precisely as he can. Each of his bottles is a scale model and he only does one of a kind.

"First you have to get the bottle, then



Robinson fancies the lines of a schooner

Either way, it's easy to get into a mess.

When the ship is ready to be inserted and assembled, the masts fold back on tiny hinges, the sails curl and the ship's lines (threads) extend some distance so they can be manipulated through the neck of the bottle. Everything is tested on dry land, so to speak, but still the moment for launching has to be just right. Robinson, who's been building boats in bottles for 14 years, relies on patience and concentration — and a good deal of confidence — to ease the vessel into place slowly and carefully.

If the launching goes well, the next step is to set her a'sail by pulling the threads that extend through the neck of the bottle. The sails may snarl and the lines get tangled but if the masts lift off the deck and nothing snaps, it's just a matter of some poking and prying before things fall into place. A dab of glue and a snip at the mainstay and she's off into



Staunton gets a kick out of designing a scene to suit the size and shape of the bottle

you decide what kind of ship will suit it," he explains. "You sketch in the maximum size to fit the bottle, then figure out the scale — an eighth of an inch to a foot."

Robinson is more haphazard in his approach and is quick to point out that his boats are not scale models but impressions. He starts with a chunk of pine from which he carves the hull. He whittles away and sands the wood until it slips through the neck of a bottle easily. Then he's ready to make the masts out of almost any tiny twig, "sew" the sails (a scrap of paper will do) and paint and glue the basic parts together. Some craftspeople use plasticine for water but Robinson prefers putty — with paint worked into it — molded into the base of the bottle.

the wind.

Robinson anchors his work to a slab of cork and adds a piece of braided twine to the mouth of the bottle as a finishing touch. He's been on a boat-building binge this past winter and his workshop is now as dangerous as a crowded shipping lane but he is impatient when asked how long it takes to complete a project. "I can't just say to you I'm going to build a boat today — I have to be in the mood."

today — I have to be in the mood."

Ship-in-bottle builders may have been a dime a dozen in days of yore but most of their labors have been lost...or shattered...in time. Graham McBride, assistant curator at Halifax's Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, fondly remembers a store called The Needle to an

Anchor that sat on the Halifax waterfront until just after the Second World War. Owner Bert Batson kept shelves and shelves of boats in bottles. "Beautiful things," McBride says wistfully, "but people started collecting seriously in the '20s, so that's when they started getting scarce."

There are all sorts of interesting tales about this craft and the people who indulge in it but most are difficult to verify. German prisoners of war here apparently used to pass their idle hours building boats in bottles. But because they had no access to bottles, they used lightbulbs. Tom Boucher, of Halifax, has carried on this innovation, although he admits he

work boats. "I used to do just square riggers," he explains, "but with my obsession for detail I'd add every rope and line...and then find people weren't willing to pay the price." These days he gets a kick out of designing a scene to suit the size and shape of the bottle. "Just as a frame complements a picture," he remarks, "a bottle complements a boat."

Robinson's work has made him friends in far-flung corners of the world. "I have a general who comes in from California — he used to be with President Nixon — and he's bought three or four," he boasts.

It was just before the Montreal Olympic Games that Robinson got his first real recognition. "I started selling these for \$5 and then someone came out here. They were looking for crafts for the Olympics and they wanted me to go," he recalls. "Here I was twisting them out and I didn't know the value of them." Robinson didn't go, but he was inspired to hang out his shingle and to set up a workshop, which doubles as a craft shop, in his backyard.

From the cool wet days of May until the cool clear days of fall, Robinson sits in his little workshop, whittling and talking to people about boats in bottles. He's never owned a boat, never dreamt of sailing and he doesn't even read books about the sea but he's come by his weathered skin honestly.



Each of Staunton's boats is a scale model

started that way because he thought it would be easier. "When I cut the stem off the lightbulb (he uses metal arc-type bulbs, about the size of a football) it leaves me with a bigger neck than a bottle. But the knack of cutting the stem and getting the filaments out, without breaking the glass, is another problem."

Not that long ago, Paul Staunton says, there were few people left in the world who were doing ships in bottles. Today, there's an international organization that boasts 400 members. In Atlantic Canada, there is a handful of boat-in-bottle builders still at it; they're carving and cutting away in their own little workshops and most don't even know that the others exist.

Old-time sailing ships provide an endless source of inspiration to these craftspeople. "To me, a schooner is beautiful," confesses Robinson, who remembers them sailing into the harbor at Hubbards when he was a boy. Staunton used to fancy square riggers but has since moved on to yachts and power boats...and



Expect the Best from Woodcraft!

Since 1974, Woodcraft Manufacturing Limited has earned the distinction of being Atlantic Canada's premier source of fine handcrafted wooden furniture. Dovetailing, Lamello jointery, and high-quality no-mar finishes – all trademarks of Woodcraft's fine furniture – guarantee that your beautiful Woodcraft investment will remain a solid one for generations to come. Call today to receive our free colour catalogue.

A complete line of quality Nova Scotia furniture in oak, maple and pine.



Hatchet Lake, Prospect Rd. Halifax Co., NS B3L 4J2 Telephone (902) 852-3331 Call toll-free in NS, NB and PEI 1-800-565-1200

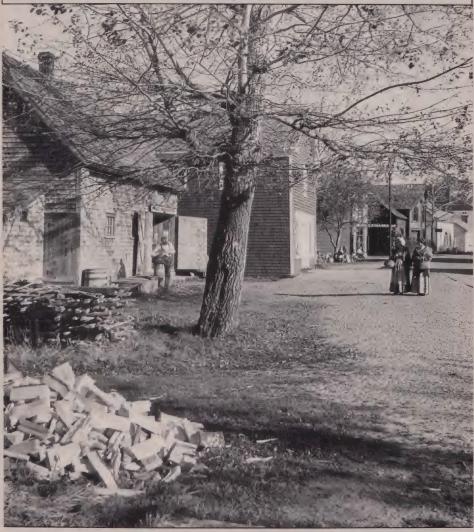


The Atlantic Insight 1989

HERITAGE

Guide

s and

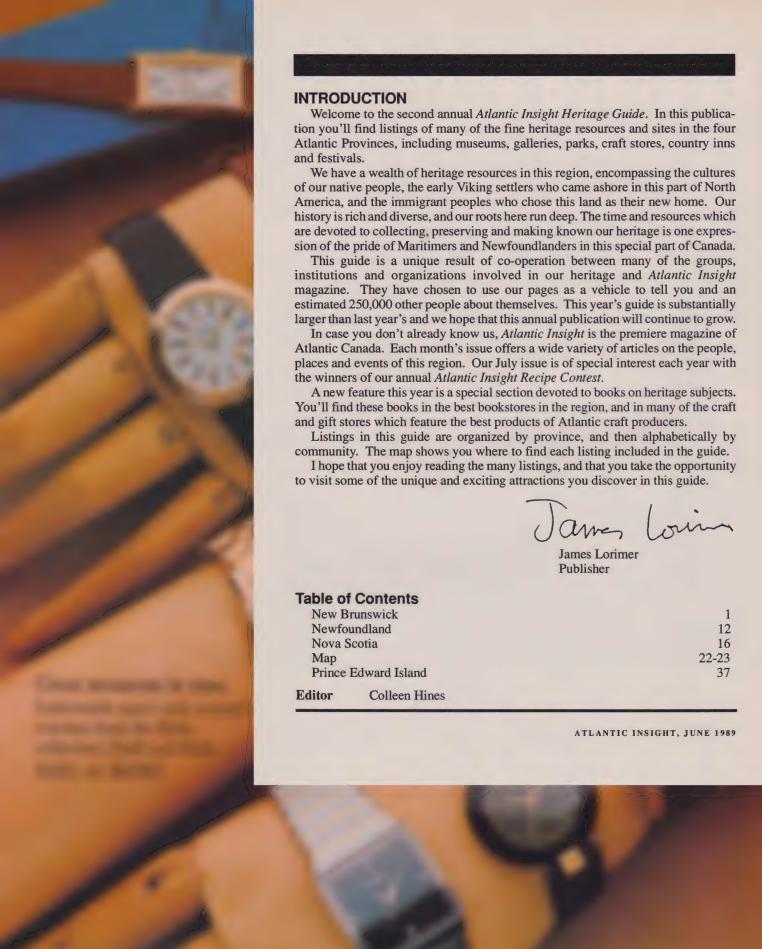


Your guide to museums, art galleries, craft shops, festivals, historic inns and settlements in Atlantic Canada.

Street, Street, or Street, and other lates of

green the processor on the of Tender

NAME AND POST OF THE PARTY OF T





The Village Historique Acadien is known as one of the most authentic French historic sites in North America. Representing mostly the post-expulsion period of the Acadians, the village illustrates the culture and life of people who faced many difficulties to survive. Authentically restored buildings and people in period costumes revive the Acadian traditions and trade of the

pages for a few fideling. If these,

I SAL MAN I A STORY OF SALE

period between 1780 and 1880 in New Brunswick. The Village is open daily in June, July and August from 10 a.m.-6 p.m., September from 10 a.m.-5 p.m. and charges \$6 for admission. The Village is located 11 km. west of Caraquet on Highway 11 in New Brunswick.

Box 820, Caraquet, N.B., E0B 1K0, (506) 727-3467

SHALL SHALL SHALL SHALL

green the processor or these balls.

ATLANTIC INSIGHT, JUNE 1989

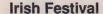
1

s and

WHEN MADE OF REAL PROPERTY.

do make " mage that I sha

to the first of the last





Blair Clancy of Chatham was president of the first Irish Festival. This festival brought home a little bit of Ireland to the many Irish descendants in the area and was a great success. This year's festival promises to continue the tradition of good food, good music and good Irish fun.

There will be Irish groups performing throughout the festival and several evening pubs are planned. Visitors are welcome to march behind their family crest in a St. Patricks Day parade on July 15. There is also a variety of Irish wares and crafts sold at booths during the festival for mementos and workshops and lectures offer insight into the Irish culture.

As always, there will be lots of music. Mary McGonigle, international Irish recording star, will sing and of course the Irish pipes and dancers will perform.

The festival will take place on July 14, 15 and 16. People are urged to book accommodations early.

P.O. Box 415, Chatham, N.B., E1N 3A8, (506) 778-8810

Dorchester Heritage Properties



The Dorchester Heritage Properties Committee was set up in 1977 to manage the historic properties in Dorchester. The six buildings managed by the committee are all centred around one village square which makes for an enjoyable stroll.

The Carriage House contains a large part of the Penetenury Museum collection and a 20 seat lecture and slide show room. The Bell Inn is the oldest stone building in New Brunswick and the Coffee Shop in the Bell Inn is listed in the "Where to Eat in Canada" guide. An excellent craft shop is located across the courtyard from the Coffee Shop. The Keillor House is furnished as it might have been in the mid 1800's and a short drive away is Austin and Marion Stile's shop where antiques are sold. St. James Church, built in 1884, now contains exhibits on textiles and weaving and the Beachkirk Collection. There are two national historic sites in the village: the site of the law office of Sir Albert Smith, and the other, Rocklyn, a stone Georgian mansion, built by the Honourable E.B. Chandler, a father of confederation. Now Rocklyn is a bed and breakfast.

P.O. Box 166, Dorchester, N.B., E0A 1M0, (506) 379-2205

FREDERICTON



Kings Landing Historical Settlement is a complete 19th-century community including sawmill, grist mill, print shop, school, church, forge and 11 homes. The homes are staffed by more than 100 interpreters dressed in period costume. As you walk through the settlement, you will see costumed staff involved in activities which bring to mind the daily labours of a bygone era.

Throughout the year, Kings Landing holds a number of activities and festivals welcoming friends and neighbours including: Red Coats and Black Powder Weekends in June; Dominion Day festivities and Children's Days in July; and the Agricultural Fair in August. In September the settlement hosts Lumberman's Days and a Scottish festival.

To programme before the

Company of the last of the las

THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY AND

On location at the settlement is the Emporium Gift Shop for crafts, books, and souvenirs. For a 19th-century meal you can go to the Kings Head Inn where you will be served by costumed staff. You can stop for a break at the Axe and Plough cafeteria, Alcove Dining Room or the snack bar.

The settlement is open daily from June 3 until Thanksgiving from 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. In July and August it is open until 6 p.m. Free amateur theatre during July and August. Admission fees are \$6 for adults. Special group rates and group tours are available upon request. Kings Landing Historical Settlement is located on the Trans Canada Highway, Exit 259, 35 km. west of Fredericton.

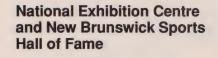
Box 522, Fredericton, New Brunswick, E3B 5A6 (506) 363-5805

Man Street Supplied Street

WHEN MADE OF REAL PROPERTY.

do make " mage that I say

to the first seed in the



Located in the stately John Thurston Clark Memorial Building, part of downtown Fredericton's Military Compound, these two attractions provide informative entertainment for the entire family. In the National Exhibition Centre gallery, local and travelling exhibits of art, history, and science are on display. The Sports Hall of Fame features photographs, personal



memorabilia and original portraits of New Brunswick's eminent sports figures. Both facilities are open year round. Summer hours are: Monday to Sunday 10 a.m.-5 p.m., (Friday until 9 p.m.). Admission is free.

P.O. Box 6000, 503 Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5H1, (506) 453-3747

New Brunswick Craft School



For 50 years the New Brunswick Craft School has encouraged the growth of creative people. Across North America, its graduates pursue many careers ranging from master craftsman, to museum director, advertising photographer, or fashion designer. Believing that craftsmanship is far more than learned skills, the school takes a holistic approach to its education, endeavouring to allow individual creativity to grow through love and respect for the materials used.

During the summer months, the Craft School provides guided tours for visitors wishing to find out more about the school or to see work completed by the student craftspeople. The school is open Monday - Friday from 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. from June to August.

Old Military Compound, Box 6000, Fredericton, New Brunswick, E3B 5H1, (506) 453-2305

4

GRANDE-ANSE

Musée des Papes - Popes' Museum





The Popes' Museum, in the heart of Acadia, allows you to travel through time, discovering personalities and their contribution to the history of the Roman Catholic religion. The Popes' Museum broadens your knowledge of the spiritual roots of Catholicism.

Enter into church history with 264 reproductions of all the popes from St. Peter to John Paul II. The orders of the missionaries and nuns who played a vital role in the history of Acadia are also portrayed in the museum. One of

man for the first of the con-

S SEC. MANUAL PLANT SEC. MANUAL PROPERTY.

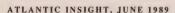
the main attractions is a superb model illustrating the Basilica and St. Peter's Square in Rome. Close by the museum, a fountain can be found which symbolizes world peace among the nations.

The Popes' Museum is open from June to September, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The museum is located on Highway 11, 40 km. northeast of Bathurst.

184 Acadie Street, Grande-Anse, New Brunswick, E0B 1R0, (506) 732-3003

No. Steel Company of the part of the

Man and the second second



WHEN MADE OF SECURE

di man, "mage facilità

to the first of the last



Falls and Gorge

The Falls is the second largest waterfall east of Niagara Falls with a drop of approximately 24 metres (75 feet). Water from the falls has carved out a gorge which runs almost two kilometres in length and encirc1es half the town of Grand Falls. There are a number of scenic look-offs along the gorge and at one point, you can see the narrowest part of the Saint John River where the gorge walls rise to over 70 metres.



At the falls, overlooking the gorge is the Malabeam Reception Centre which makes a pleasant stopping point. Inside visitors can find exhibits of the Falls and Gorge and the surrounding area. In La Rochelle Centre which also overlooks the gorge, they will find refreshments and a popular Gift Shop which sells a variety of souvenir arts and crafts.

The Grand Falls Historical Society operates a museum in the area which is open daily during the summer season and by appointment in the winter.

Falls and Gorge Commission, P.O.Box 680, Grand Falls, New Brunswick, E0J 1M0, (506) 473-6013

Lutz Mountain Meeting House and The Thomas Williams House

The Lutz Mountain Meeting House was built in 1883. Originally the Second Baptist Church, it received worshippers until 1974. Since then, it has been housing a museum, collecting pioneer artifacts and recording the tombstones in 92 area cemeteries. The house also has extensive genealogical records on pioneer families dating back to 1766.

The meeting house is open in July and August from 10 a.m.-6 p.m. and by appointment the rest of the year, by phoning (506) 384-4967. It is located on Route 126, 3143 Mountain Road, Moncton, N.B.

The Thomas Williams House, also located in Moncton, has been occupied during the past century by various descendants of Thomas Williams, the Intercolonial Railroad treasurer. The house is of Victorian Gothic style and features 12 rooms, many of which have the original woodwork. It is owned by the City and maintained by the Community Services Dept., and is operated by and furnished under the auspices of the "Heritage Moncton Inc." The house is open from June to September, Tuesday - Saturday from 10 a.m.-6 p.m. and on Sunday from 1 p.m.-6 p.m.

Lutz Mountain Meeting House: Route 126, 3143 Mountain Road, Moncton, N.B., (506) 384-7719; Thomas Williams House:103 Park Street, Moncton, N.B., E1C 2B2, (506) 857-0590

6

Moncton Museum

To introduce visitors to Moncton's past, the Moncton Museum features displays on shipbuilding and railroads along with the main street exhibit which allows visitors to see three stores as they existed around 1908. The museum also has an intercolonial railway station which is open to people who want to inquire about train schedules or work a telegraph key.

This summer, the museum's exhibits will include "Swedish Handicrafts" from May 25 to July 9, "Our Feathered Friends", from May 5 to July 9, and "Portrait Miniatures" from July 13 to August 20. The museum is open daily in the summer months from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free, and group tours are welcome.

20 Mountain Road, Moncton, New Brunswick, E1C 2J8, (506) 853-3003

Musée Acadien

From March to November, the Acadian museum of the University of Moncton will feature its fourth exhibit in celebration of its centennial, entitled Tools and Textiles. The artifacts, mostly from 18th and 19th-century Acadian homes, include numerous looms, reels, spinning wheels, flax brakes and combs, warping frames and quilts.

Miramichi Folksong Festival

The 32nd annual Miramichi Folksong Festival will be held in Newcastle, N.B. July 30th to August 5th, 1989 where authentic folk music brings history to life on the mystical magical Miramichi. The Folksong Festival is one of North America's longest standing festivals. An opening breakfast with live entertainment will kick off this vear's festival. Other activities include noon luncheons in the town hall cafeteria, a children's workshop, fiddling contest, open air concerts and more. Some of the special guests attending this year's festival include:



Billy MacInnis, a P.E.I. fiddler, Ned Landry and Aubre Hanson, fiddler and folk singer, Tip Splinter, a group of six authentic Irish musicians from Toronto, Peter Pacey and Diane London, storytellers known as The Calithumpians, Ivan and Vivan Hicks, fiddlers from Sussex, N.B., and the Chieftains.

Town of Newcastle, 100 Castle Street, Newcastle, N.B., E1V 3M4,

grow to second a final fields

Canadian Forces Base Gagetown Military Museum

Located in Building A-5, CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B., the museum presents the history and heritage of units, formations and other organizations which have served in the area. Displays change yearly as the result of an annual special presentation in the main gallery, necessitating revitalization and updating of many other exhibits. This year the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery is our feature exhibit. Artifacts on display range from a Centurion Tank, the



largest, to a pair of 1796 pistols, the oldest. The museum is ablaze with the colourful uniforms worn by our military forefathers in wartime for parades and for dining in splendour. Eight to ten galleries are open to the public. The museum is open July and August every day, Monday - Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m. and weekends and statutory holidays noon 5 p.m. From September to June, the museum is open Monday - Friday 8:30 a.m.-noon and 1 p.m.-4 p.m. Admission is free.

CFB Gagetown, Oromocto, N.B., E0G 2P0, (506) 422-2630

Oromocto Boat Club And Marina

The Oromocto Boat Club offers one of the finest marina facilities on the Saint John River. Nestled alongside Sir Douglas Hazen Park at the confluence of the Oromocto and Saint John River it offers easily accessible sheltered facilities. This area was once an important shipbuilding and riverboat port on the Saint John River system.

From the meager beginnings of seven pleasure craft and about 200 feet of dock space, the Boat Club has grown to become the modern marina of today. It offers approximately 3500 feet of



rentable floating dock space and has slightly more than 100 members. There are approximately 90 pleasure boats alongside its docks from early May until late October.

The Oromocto Boat Club lists among its facilities and services: visitors space (three days free); dock-side electrical and water service; on dock public telephone service; gasoline service; and all the facilities of the town within walking distance.

Commodore Oromocto Boat Club, P.O. Box 409, Oromocto, N.B., E2V 2J2

ATLANTIC INSIGHT, JUNE 1989

PLASTER ROCK · ST. ANDREWS

Northern Wilderness Lodge

The Northern Wilderness Lodge is a secluded hideaway located in the Tobique River area of New Brunswick. For the hunter, fisherman or outdoors enthusiast, the lodge is equipped with ideal facilities and surroundings. It offers a magnificent view of the mountains and is just a short walk away from the Tobique River. In this northern part of the province, you can hunt whitetailed deer, fish for Atlantic salmon or



take a leisurely walk or hike through the trails leading to the Tobique River. The lodge has just been newly renovated and contains 14 rooms, each with private facilities and bathroom. The lodge also boasts a beautiful dining room offering home-cooked meals served family style, a lounge and recreation room. The Northern Wilderness Lodge caters not only to the hunters and fishermen but to the summer travellers and tourists.

Route 390 at intersection 380. Tobique River Country, P.O. Box 571, Plaster Rock, N.B., E0J 1W0, (506) 356-8327

A RESTRICTION OF THE PARTY.

pages for a few fideling. If the sec-

personal feedback fill bear \$6.1

Cottage Craft Ltd.



Cottage Craft Ltd. was founded by Grace Helen Mowat in 1915. Her ambition was to establish a native art — an art that would express her own farm life. Miss Mowat worked with local women to produce remarkable designs.

Cottage Craft is now owned by Elizabeth Ross and has been directed by the Ross family since 1945. Today, it still produces quality hand-woven woollens and beautiful hand knits in the same 18 shades which Miss Mowat derived from landscapes and seascapes around the Charlotte County area. It features woollens from over 200 New Brunswick handcrafters, specializing in handwoven tweeds with matching knitting yarns. Products include numerous styles of sweaters, handwoven blankets, mens' and ladies' jackets — — all handcrafted of pure virgin wool.

The shop is located in St. Andrews By-the-Sea on the Passamaquoddy Bay, one hour from Saint John on Route 127. Open year round. Summer hours, Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 1 p.m.to 5 p.m.

209 Water Street, St. Andrews Bythe-Sea, New Brunswick, E0G 2X0 (506) 529-3190

grow the second or their fields



WHEN MADE OF REAL PROPERTY.

Loyalist Days Inc.

Saint John natives are proud of their city and their history, and each year celebrate their heritage during Loyalist Days in July. This year, the Loyalist Days festival is taking place from July 16 - 22, 1989. This city guarantees visitors seven days of colour, excitement and activity.



Listed as one of the "Eight Super Events in Canada" by the American Bus Association, the festival begins at Market Slip where Loyalists landed in 1783. The re-enactment of the landing kicks off the festival and allows visitors to look back at 200 proud years of accomplishments. Other events planned for the week include a parade, pageant, concerts, beer gardens, fireworks, craft shows, casino and events for family and children.

24 Sydney Street, Saint John, New Brunswick, E2L 2L3, (506) 634-8123

Insight

Don't miss *Atlantic Insight's* June Heritage feature section.

Meet the handful of craftspeople who still create ships in bottles, works of art that capture in minature, the details of a schooner's lines and riggings.

Learn about the Maritime Archaics, a thriving culture which existed in the Atlantic region from 4000 to 2500 years ago - 1000 years before the great civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

Discover the origin of some Maritime folklore and peculiar rituals as Rod MacKay looks at Maritime myths and legends. Through his research into fairies, witches, wizards and other such creatures, MacKay attempts to preserve and understand this fading branch of Maritime culture.

Examine the covered bridges in New Brunswick and the concerned citizens and community groups who are fighting to preserve them. Since 1975, the number of covered bridges has dwindled from 133 to just 70.

Atlantic Insight is the one magazine that provides an entertaining and informative view into Atlantic Canada.



New Brunswick Museum

The New Brunswick Museum has been introducing local residents and visitors to the history of New Brunswick through its collections since 1842. It is Canada's oldest museum and offers something from the prehistoric to the contemporary for every visitor.

Historic maps set the scene as New Brunswick's history unfolds at the museum. Military uniforms and muskets are also on hand to recount past battles. The museum also offers close-up views of the province's natural beauty through an exhibition of animal specimens and fossils.

To portray the heritage of fine craftsmanship and artistry in the province of New Brunswick, the

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

man for the first of the con-

personal factors for the first

museum features examples of intricate cabinetry and portraits of majestic sailing vessels.

From galleries around the world, the museum features exhibitions of Mandarin robes and objects of jade and ivory, African ceremonial masks and sculpture.

The museum is open daily from May 1 to August 31 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and for the remainder of the year Tuesday through Sunday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The museum charges \$2 admission for adults, 50 cents for students and \$4 for families. Senior citizens and children under the age of six are admitted free of charge.

277 Douglas Avenue, Saint John, New Brunswick, E2K 1E6, (506) 658-1842

No. Sections in the part of

Man and the second second

WHEN PERSON NAMED IN

di man, "magaritat ta

to the second second

Grenfell Handicrafts (1984) Ltd.





Grenfell Handicrafts (1984) Ltd., located in St. Anthony, Newfoundland, is the continuation of a company started by Sir Wilfred Grenfell in 1906. Dr. Grenfell collected handmade items from patients and later sold them to generate income for the mission.

Today, Grenfell Handicrafts produces hand embroidered Grenfell cloth, duffle, parkas, metromist, cossocks, hooked mats, carvings and knitted items. More than 100 women embroider and sew the products in their own homes while six in-house workers cut and stencil the products and maintain quality control.

The high quality craftsmanship of the Grenfell parkas has led to international acclaim and recognition. Their parkas have been presented to Queen Elizabeth II, the Prince and Princess of Wales, His Holiness Pope John Paul II and other dignitaries.

The store is open Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

P.O. Box 280, St. Anthony, Nfld, A0K 4S0, (709) 454-3576

Grenfell House Museum

Grenfell House Museum introduces visitors to the unique work of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, medical missionary, charismatic leader and visionary. Sir Wilfred came to Newfoundland in 1892. He practised medicine, built nursing stations and hospitals, promoted industries, established schools and orphanages. His energy was boundless and his commitment complete.



Today this unique medical service continues to serve the people of Northern Newfoundland and Labrador. The museum is the original home of the Grenfells, which is operated by the Grenfell Historic Society, whose objective is to maintain the home and grounds, to collect, preserve and display the artifacts and history of the Grenfell era.

The museum is located in St. Anthony, on the tip of the Northern Peninsula at the end of the Viking Trail, Route 430. It is open from June 1st to Labour Day from 10 a.m.-8:30 p.m. There is no admission fee.

P.O. Box 93, St. Anthony, Newfoundland, A0K 4S0, (709) 454-3333 ext. 263 or 123.

STEPHENVILLE . ST. JOHN'S

Stephenville Festival

The Stephenville Festival presents summer theatre from July 2 - 30, 1989. Festival productions have delighted audiences since 1979 with professional theatre ranging from main stage Broadway musicals to intimate cabaret entertainment; from penetrating drama to light comedy; from classics to theatre Newfoundland style.



In addition to dynamic summer theatre, Stephenville, located in picturesque Bay St. George on the west coast of Newfoundland, offers an array of experiences from whale watching to folk festivals.

Stephenville is 1 hour, 45 minutes from Port aux Basques ferry; 1 hour from Corner Brook. By air, daily service operates via Canadian/Air Atlantic and Air Canada.

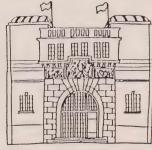
P.O. Box 282, Stephenville, Nfld., A2N 2Z4, (709) 643-4982.

The second second second

processing finalization for the last of the

The Newfoundland Museum

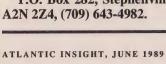
The main branch of the Newfoundland Museum allows visitors to explore the 9,000 year history of Newfoundland and Labrador. Three floors of exhibit space highlight the history and traditions of the six native groups who lived there prior to the arrival of European settlers and the unique way of life in the towns and outports of 19th century Newfoundland. The museum also has a changing program of temporary and travelling exhibitions from around the



world. The museum is open Monday to Friday 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m., Thursday evenings until 8:45 p.m. and weekends and holidays from 10 a.m.-5:45 p.m. Admission is free.

Another branch of the Newfoundland Museum is located at the Murray Premises in Beck's Cove off Water Street in St. John's. This museum houses the military history gallery, "For King and Country" and the maritime history gallery, "Business by Great Waters." It is open from 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m. weekdays, 10 a.m.-5:45 p.m.on weekends.

283 Duckworth Street, St. John's, Nfld, A1C 1G9, (709) 576-2460



di man, "magaritat tak

to the second second



Environment Canada

Canada Canadian Parks Service canadien Service des parcs

Environnement

Historic Parks and Sites: Cape Spear National Historic Park

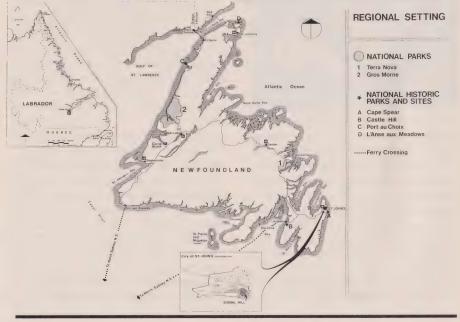
Cape Spear National Historic Park displays Newfoundland's oldest surviving lighthouse (1835). For more than a century it has served as an important approach light to St. John's, 11 kilometres to the north. During World War II a coastal defence battery at Cape Spear protected St. John's from enemy attack. Along with the restored lighthouse, the park contains World War II gun emplacements and a Visitor Centre showing a variety of exhibits on lighthouses. The park's spectacular scenery attracts hikers, photographers and

whale watchers. The park grounds are open daily, all year round. The lighthouse and Visitor Centre are open daily from 10 a.m.-6 p.m., mid-June to Labour Day. Admission is free.

P.O. Box 5879, St. John's, Nfld, A1C 5X4, (709) 772-5367

Signal Hill National Historic Park

Rising 160 metres above the narrow approach to St. John's Harbour is Signal Hill. Because of its strategic location, the area saw many battles between the English and French for control of Newfoundland and its fishery. In the historic park is Cabot Tower, built to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria and the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's voyage to Newfoundland. The Tower contains an ex-



ST JOHN'S

hibit on the history of communications and signalling. The Tower and Visitor Centre which house an exhibit on the history of Newfoundland are open daily 9 a.m.- 8 p.m., mid-June to Labour Day. The Signal Hill Tattoo performs Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday at 3 and 7 p.m., weather permitting, mid-July to late August. The park offers spectacular scenery and interesting walking trails to explore and picnicking is permitted on the grounds. Admission is free.

P.O. Box 5879, St. John's, Nfld, A1C 5X4, (709) 772-5367

Castle Hill National Historic Park

Castle Hill National Historic Park's history dates from the 17th century, when the French selected the Plaisance fishing village as the base for their Newfoundland fishing fleet. Fort Royal was built atop a prominent hill overlooking the port and countryside. Ceded to the British in 1713 under the Treaty of Utrecht, the town was renamed Placentia, and the hill became known as Castle Hill. The stabilized ruins of Fort Royal include the remains of the barracks, guard rooms and a blockhouse. A visitor centre interprets colonial life at this remote outpost. The park is open daily 8:30 a.m.-8 p.m., mid-June to Labour Day. The park is located at Placentia off Highway 1. Admission is free.

P.O. Box 10, Jerseyside, Placentia Bay, Nfld, A0B 2G0, (709) 227-2401

L'Anse Aux Meadows National Historic Park

The first authenticated Norse site in

A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND A

TAX AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

S SEC. SERVICE SERVICE

North America, L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park is at the tip of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula. It has been designated a world heritage site by UNESCO. Archaeologists have uncovered artifacts indicating a Norse settlement was here about 1000 A.D.

Visitor Centre houses an exhibit on the Norse culture and their settlement in L'Anse Aux Meadows. Replicas of the Scandinavian-type sod houses have been constructed. The park grounds are open daily 9 a.m.-8 p.m, mid-June to Labour Day. It is located about 25 kilometres off Highway 430 on Highway 436. Admission is free.

P.O. Box 70, St. Lunaire-Griquet, Nfld, A0K 2X0, (709) 623-2608.

Port au Choix National Historic Park

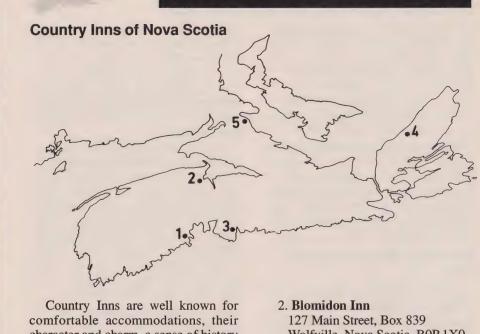
Port au Choix National Historic Park is located 15 kilometres from the Port Saunder/Port au Choix turnoff from Highway 430. In 1967, residents excavating for the construction of a new building discovered human bones, tools and weapons. Scientific testing of the bones and artifacts disclosed four burial grounds here which were used for 1,000 years beginning well before 2,000 B.C. A Visitor Centre has displays and artifacts from the site's resident Maritime Archaic Indian culture. The Point Riche Lighthouse nearby is a popular spot for picnicking and photography. A coastal hiking trail originates in Port Riche. It is open daily 9 a.m.-6 p.m., mid-June to Labour Day. Admission is free.

P.O. Box 70, St.Lunaire-Griquet, Nfld, A0K 2X0, (709) 623-2608

the property or the party to

grow the second in the Public





Country Inns are well known for comfortable accommodations, their character and charm, a sense of history and locale, scenic beauty and excellent cuisine. Country Inns represent the best in the long tradition of Nova Scotian hospitality. Here you will find the character and graciousness of the past combined with modern day conveniences and amenities.

These five inns are all known for their interesting locations, charming ambience and commitment to fine cuisine. Their dining rooms are open to the public. From them, you can explore the beauty, history, food and the people that make Nova Scotia unique.

1. Boscawen Inn 150 Cumberland Street, P.O. Box 1343, Lunenburg Nova Scotia, B0J 2C0 (902) 634-3325 See page 29 127 Main Street, Box 839 Wolfville, Nova Scotia, B0P 1X0 (902) 542-2291 See page 35

- 3. Halliburton House Inn 5184 Morris Street Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 1B3 (902) 420-0658 See page 25
- 4. Normaway Inn Margaree Valley Cape Breton Island Nova Scotia, B0E 2C0 1-800-565-9463 See page 30
- 5. Amherst Shore Country Inn Highway 366 at Lorneville R.R.2, Amherst Nova Scotia, B4H 3X9 (902) 667-4800 See page 17

ATLANTIC INSIGHT, JUNE 1989

AMHERST

Amherst Centennial

Visit Amherst and enjoy a summer full of special events celebrating Amherst's 100th birthday.

June 2 and 3 is the Centennial Revue with over 500 citizens of all ages appearing in Vignettes telling the story of the town with music, dancing, and acting. Since Amherst is the home of four Fathers of Confederation, the town is having fun with a Four Fathers Look Alike Contest on July 15. Contestants also have to give a rendition of the political views of the day.



The week-long birthday celebrations begin July 22 with lots of activities for everyone. There will be international buskers, a parade, and even an authentic Victorian wedding ceremony provided for a local couple to which everyone is invited. There will also be picnics, barbeques, Victorian teas and fashion shows, fire works and more. Join Amherst in this once-in-a-lifetime celebration, their 100th birthday.

P.O. Box 331, Amherst, Nova Scotia, B4H 3Z5, (902) 667-1989

ARRESTS for the same of

man for the first of the con-

processing finalization for the last of the

The Amherst Shore Country Inn

This five room seaside inn, with two seasonal cottages, is renowned for its gourmet dining. Located on highway 366 at Lorneville, this delightful country inn is conveniently located 20 minutes from Pugwash or Amherst.

Large picture windows in the quaint country dining room look out onto the beautiful rolling landscape and the ocean beyond. This inn is at the beginning of the Sunrise Trail, which skirts the edge of the Northumberland Strait,



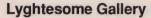
and is known for its warm water and beautiful beaches.

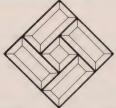
This inn features a four course dinner served at 7:30 each evening, by reservation only. The menu changes nightly and may include sole stuffed with crab or chicken Kiev.

A warm and charming seaside inn with gourmet dining at its best.

Highway 366 at Lorneville, N.S., R.R. 2, Amherst, N.S., B4H 3X9 (902) 667-4800. Donna Laceby, Innkeeper







Serving the arts community of Antigonish and the Northern Shore region since 1975, Lyghtesome Gallery has been a forerunner in promoting well-known Antigonish artists as well as other selected Nova Scotian artists through its monthly exhibition schedule. Specializing in original fine-art works on paper, the gallery features a comprehensive collection of works by



Nova Scotia printmakers and watercolourists, as well as old engravings of the Atlantic region, art-related books and cards and one-of-a kind items.

The Gallery is open Monday to Friday 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., Friday evenings 7 p.m. - 9 p.m. and Saturdays 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. Antigonish is situated midway between Halifax and Sydney. Take any of four exits off the Trans Canada Highway 104.

166 Main Street, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, B2G 2B7, (902) 863-5804, 863-6401

Gaelic College of Celtic Arts and Crafts

The Gaelic College at St. Ann's, near Baddeck, Cape Breton is the only Gaelic College in North America. Attractions include: a great hall of clans, craft centre, Scottish tea room, and a duty piper on the grounds. Special performances on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.



The setting for this unique institution is the scenic Cabot Trail in the beautiful highlands of Cape Breton. It overlooks placid St. Ann's Harbour, with Cape Smokey and the broad Atlantic visible on the horizon. The Gaelic College was founded in 1938 as a living memorial to the early Highland Scottish settlers who endured the rigors and hardships of pioneer life in Canada.

The Gaelic College is open to visitors during July and August, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. May and June, September and October 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The College is located on the Cabot Trail, 1 km. north from Exit 11 on the Trans Canada Highway.

P.O. Box 9, Baddeck, Nova Scotia, B0E 1B0, (902) 295-3411

BADDECK





Environment Canada Environnement Canada

Canadian Parks Service Service canadien des parcs

Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park

The Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park is dedicated to presenting the story of Dr. Bell. The Park's museum houses a unique collection of artifacts and personal memorabilia which are combined with photographic displays, audio-visual presentations and text to chronicle the work of Alexander Graham Bell and his associates.

Three major exhibit areas lead visitors through the story of the inventor's early life and success with the telephone (Bell the Man) to his work in other areas of communication, medicine and aviation (Experimenter's Hall). The third exhibit area, Hydrofoil Hall, reveals the work of Baldwin and Bell in the early developments of hydrofoil transportation.

Special evening programs allow visitors an insight into the personalities

part for the best of the same

STATE OF STREET

of Alexander Graham Bell and his wife Mabel. There is an opportunity to learn about life on Beinn Bhreagh, the Bell estate. Ever popular is the film "Dr. Bell at Baddeck" which contains personal reminiscences of Bell by his daughters, grandchildren and associates.

For younger visitors kite workshops provide the opportunity to build and fly kites. For all there are days when you may fly your own kite or try one provided by the Park. Another program demonstrates the basic scientific principles key to the work of Dr. Bell through a series of simple experiments. The Museum's roof gardens afford a beautiful view of Bras d'Or Lakes and Beinn Bhreagh Estate which is closed to the public.

The Park is open seven days a week from 9 a.m.-5 p.m., October 1 to June 30 and from 9 a.m.-9 p.m., July 1 to September 30. There is no admission fee. The Park is just off the Trans-Canada on the Cabot Trail, Route 205 at Baddeck.

P.O. Box 159, Baddeck, Nova Scotia, B0E 1B0, (902) 295-2069

gray to second a total balls



distance of the part of the latest

to the first seed to the

Chester Theatre Festival

One of Nova Scotia's busiest summer stages is found in the seaside village of Chester, about 70 km. south of Halifax. The Chester Playhouse is the home of the Chester Theatre Festival, which features a wide variety of summer theatre from July 4 - August 20, 1989 at 8 p.m. every night except Mondays. The shows are quality productions and feature exciting summer fare.

Dinner/theatre packages are available at local restaurants, most of which feature beautiful ocean views and deli-



cious seafood. There are also theatre workshops designed especially for children.

The Chester Theatre Festival is located in the centre of the village of Chester; take route 103 from Halifax. Tickets are available at the Chester box office or Jennifer's of Nova Scotia, 5635 Spring Garden Road, Halifax.

P.O. Box 293, Chester, Nova Scotia, B0J 1J0, (902) 275-3933

Black Cultural Centre for Nova Scotia



The Black Cultural Centre is a cultural and educational complex. It contains a museum which features permanent exhibitions, an art gallery with temporary exhibits portraying local and African traditions, crafts and graphic illustrations. The reference library contains a growing selection of books and magazines dealing with black history, society, religion and politics. The Centre has published numerous publications written by and about black Nova Scotians.

The Black Cultural Centre welcomes requests from the public for the use of its facilities and its services.

The centre is located on the No. 7 Highway at Cherry Brook Road in Westphal and is open from Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

P.O. Box 2128, East Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B2W 3Y2, (902) 434-6223

DARTMOUTH • GLACE BAY

Dartmouth Heritage Museum

Dartmouth Heritage Museum not only illustrates the history of Dartmouth, but also reflects the artistic life of the community with regularly changing art exhibitions. Attractive displays trace the development of one of the fastest growing cities in Canada.

During June, July and August, the museum is open Monday to Friday, 9

HERITAGE

a.m. to 9 p.m., Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday 2 to 5 p.m. From September until May, the hours are Monday to Saturday 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., Wednesday 6 to 9 p.m. and Sunday and most public holidays 2 to 5 p.m.

The museum is located on the corner of Wyse Road and Alderney Drive. One block south of the Angus L.Macdonald bridge on Wyse Road. Three blocks north on Alderney Drive from the Ferry Terminal.

100 Wyse Road, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B3A 1M2, (902) 464-2199

A RESTRICT OF THE PARTY OF

per les territories Phone

personal factors for our first

The Miners' Museum



Located just minutes away from downtown Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, this ultra-modern building provides an attractive showcase for the history of coal mining in Cape Breton and various mining techniques used since 1720. One of the highlights of a visit to the museum is the underground tour of an actual coal mine beneath the building. With a retired miner as your guide, you will have the opportunity to experience the Room and Pillar System of coal mining.

Adjacent to the museum is the Miners' Village. The three wood-frame buildings in the Village help to depict the domestic life of miners during the period 1850 - 1900. Also in the village is the Miners' Village Restaurant and a gift shop.

General admission charge to the museum is \$2.50 for adults and \$1.50 for children. There are additional charges of \$2.00 for adults and \$1.25 for children for the mine tours. The museum and miners' village is open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily (Tuesdays until 7 p.m.) from June 8 until September 3.

42 Birkley Street, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, B1A 5T8, (902) 849-4522

Mr. Str. Street, "In Str. Str. Str.

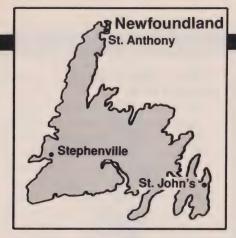
grow the second in the Public



WHEN MADE OF THE PARTY.

Charles Target Section

Mapping out our Heritage Sites Caraquet Grande-Anse Prince Edwa Islan **Grand Falls** Chatham Plaster Rock Newcastle **New Brunswick** Bonshaw Moncton Fredericton Amherst King's Landing Oromocto Dorchester Pictou 2 • Springhill Saint John Wolfville Lunenburg e Liverpool Yarmouth 22 ATLANTIC INSIGHT, JUNE 1989



Margaree Valley •

Charlottetown

Antigonish

Sherbrooke .

rt Dufferin

cotia

tmouth

New Brunswick

Caraquet	p.1
Chatham	p.2
Dorchester	p.2
Fredericton	pp.3-4
Grande-Anse	p.5
Grand Falls	p.6
Moncton	pp.6-7
Newcastle	p.7
Oromocto	p.8
Plaster Rock	p.9
St. Andrews	p.9
Saint John	pp.10-11

Newfoundland

St. Anthony	p.12
Stephenville	p.13
St. John's	pp.13-15

Glace

Sydney Mines Bay
Baddeck Sydney
Louisbourg

lova Scotia		
Amherst	p.17	
Antigonish	p.18	
Baddeck	pp.18-19	
Chester	p.20	
Dartmouth	pp.20-21	
Halifax	pp.24-25	
Iona	p.26	
Liverpool	p.27	
Louisbourg	p.28	
Lunenburg	pp.29-30	
Margaree Valley	p.30	
Pictou	p.31	
Port Dufferin	p.32	
Sherbrooke	p.32	
Springhill	p.33	
Sydney	p.34	
Sydney Mines	p.34	
Wolfville	p.35	
Yarmouth	p.36	
rince Edward Island		

Bonshaw	p.31
Charlottetown	pp.37-39

Marine Walls Ton

gray to second a hear hour

A STATE OF THE PARTY.

man for the first of the con-TR. Andreas Street, St N. Street, Street, Street, Street,

THE RESERVE TO SERVE

I SEC MAN A SEC AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IN

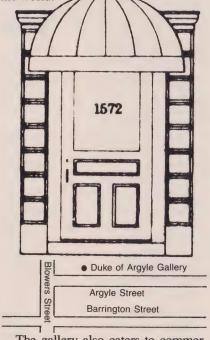
manufacture is the filterance

WHEN MADE OF REAL PROPERTY.

The second state of the THE RESERVE AND THE

Duke of Argyle Gallery

The Duke of Argyle is a large commercial gallery in Halifax. It has an outstanding collection of Atlantic Canadian art with an emphasis on Atlantic seascapes, landscapes and wildlife. The art is available in all price ranges and can be shipped anywhere in the world.



The gallery also caters to commercial clients and lease purchase is available.

The gallery is conveniently located in the downtown area within walking distance of the waterfront, Citadel Hill, restaurants and shopping malls.

1572 Argyle Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2B3, (902) 422-6669

Halifax Citadel National Historic Park



Situated on a hill overlooking the heart of downtown Halifax, this 19th century fortification is a major visitor attraction and offers an impressive view of the city and its harbour.

In summer, watch the 78th Highlanders drill on the parade square; take a guided tour; sample a soldier's fare in the coffee bar; browse in the gift shop; visit the Army Museum; or see the "Tides of History" audio-visual show.

The Citadel is open daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., June 15 to Labour Day and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. for the remainder of the year. A nominal admission fee is charged during the summer visitor season.

Special events, sponsored by the Friends of the Citadel, occur throughout the year.

P.O. Box 1480, North Postal Station, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3K 5H7, (902) 426-5080.

Halliburton House Inn

The Halliburton House Inn was built in 1820 as the residence of Sir Brenton Halliburton, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. It was completely renovated in 1986 and opened as an inn in 1987.

Each of the inn's 35 comfortable guest rooms is furnished with antiques and contains a private bath and phone. The library, dining room and private garden courtyard provide cordial surroundings in which to plan a day's journey or relax over a cup of tea.



The Halliburton House Inn offers a complimentary "continental plus" breakfast and afternoon tea for overnight guests. Fine evening dining is offered to the public, by reservation.

The Inn is conveniently located within the heart of downtown Halifax. Sightseeing opportunities, Historic Properties, gardens, fine dining and shopping are all within walking distance.

5184 Morris Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 1B3, (902) 420-0658

The second second second

processing finalization for the last of the



Maritime Command Museum

The Maritime Command Museum is located in Admiralty House, built between 1814 and 1818 in downtown Halifax, Nova Scotia. Admiralty House, owned by the Navy since 1814, was declared a National Historic site in 1982.

The main objective of the museum is to collect, preserve and display the artifacts and history of the Canadian Maritime Military Forces. It also maintains a library and archives relevant to naval history and the Dockyard since 1759. The exhibits deal mainly with the history of the Royal Canadian Navy since its inception in 1910 and the Royal Navy and its influence on Halifax since 1759.

The museum is open weekdays all year round from 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. In July and August, it is open Monday to Friday from 9:30 a.m.-8:30 p.m. and on Saturday and Sunday from 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

Admiralty House, CFB Halifax, Halifax, N.S., B3K 2X0, (902) 427-8250



distance of the part of the latest





The Nova Scotia Highland Village, located in Iona, Cape Breton, is a museum and heritage centre dedicated to the Scottish pioneers of Nova Scotia.

The site features historic buildings depicting the lives of the Scottish settlers from the late 1700s to the 1920s. The village boasts the only known replica of a "Taigh Dubh" (Gaelic for "Black House") in North America. Village staff members are costumed in 19th century garb and trained in conversational Gaelic and local history. Wagon rides are also available.

As well, the Village includes an outdoor stage and amphitheatre, gift counter and picnic area.

Located next to the Village is the Highland Heights Inn, a 26-room





facility featuring all the comforts of today. Each room has two double beds, a private bath and a spectacular view of the Bras d'Or Lakes. The licensed dining room features seafood and local dishes, and the staff truly understands the meaning of Highland hospitality.

The Highland Village is open from June 15 to September 15. The Highland Heights Inn is open June 1st to late October (all three meals served daily).

The Nova Scotia Highland Village and the Highland Heights Inn are centrally located on Route 223, just 15 miles off the Trans Canada Highway (105) via Exit 6 and Little Narrows ferry (operating every 10 minutes, 24 hours a day).

The Manager, Nova Scotia Highland Village, Box 58, Iona, N.S., B0A 1L0, (902) 622-2272 Sheila and Bruce MacNeil, Highland Heights Inn, Box 19, Iona, N.S., B0A 1L0, (902) 622-2360

LIVERPOOL

Lane's Privateer Inn

The stately home that evolved into Lane's Privateer Inn can be traced to Captain Joseph Barss who built the structure in 1798. His eldest son, Joseph Barss Jr. became Liverpool's most famous privateer.

Lane's has been a family business since 1947; and like those who originally built this piece of Liverpool heritage,



the Lane family know the importance of traditional values such as good service and value for money. Besides providing excellent lodgings, Lane's Privateer Inn has also established a reputation for fine seafood dining.

This summer, come share the tradition that is Lane's.

P.O. Box 509, Liverpool, Nova Scotia, B0T 1K0, (902) 354-3456

The second second second

Columbia Street or

personal feeting the test fit I

Insight

The *Atlantic Insight* Heritage Guide 1990

The Atlantic Insight Heritage Guide is a specialized publication listing a wide array of heritage resources in the Atlantic region. You can have a listing of a half page or more in our 1990 heritage guide devoted to your museum, art gallery, craft store or festival - at a very reasonable cost!

Your listing in the guide will include an editorial description of your organization and a black and white illustration. Each organization featured in the guide will receive free copies of the guide. As well, copies of this publication will be distributed throughout the region in tourist information centres, and heritage institutions – free of charge.

Our 180,000 monthly readers will be able to pull out and keep the guide for their summer vacations. The total estimated readership for our heritage guide is more than 300,000!

Plan now to list your heritage organization in the 1990 *Atlantic Insight* Heritage Guide! Space in the guide is limited – so reserve your spot early.

For more information contact: Insight Publishing, 5502 Atlantic Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 1G4, (902) 421-1214

gray to second a top below



to the first seed to the



-

Environment Canada Canadian Parks Service

Environnement Canada Service canadien des parcs

Fortress of Louisbourg

The Fortress of Louisbourg is the largest National Historic Park in Canada covering an area of some 50 square kilometres. The reconstructed fortress, a 10-hectare site, consists of 53 period buildings including homes, warehouses, 18th-century restaurants, a bakery, official residences and numerous military structures, are all surrounded by massive masonry fortifications. Town inhabitants in period costume along with exhibits and audiovisual displays, combine to tell the story of 18th-century Louisbourg: fortress, seaport and colonial community.

The remainder of the park includes historic areas (site of the oldest lighthouse in Canada) and natural areas such as beaches, hiking trails, and picnic and fishing areas.

On August 25 the fortress community will celebrate the Feast of St. Louis (Fête de St. Louis), an important 18th-century holiday commemorating St. Louis, Patron Saint of France. Musket salutes, cannon firings, a bonfire, the promenade of townspeople, street dancing, fireworks and fine food and drink highlight this exciting day.

The Fortress of Louisbourg is located 35 kilometres south of Sydney, Nova Scotia via Route 22. It is open daily 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m in June and September and 9 a.m.-6 p.m. in July and August.

During May and October walking tours with limited access to a few period buildings are provided free of charge. From November to April, tours are available with advance notice. Admission fees from June 1 to September 30 are \$6 for adults, \$3 for children and \$15 for families.

P.O. Box 160, Louisbourg, N.S., B0A 1M0, (902) 733-3100

ATLANTIC INSIGHT, JUNE 1989



The Boscawen Inn

Relax amid the elegance of a bygone era in this elegantly restored Victorian manor. Eighteen charming guest rooms, three spacious living rooms and a lovely dining room overlook the famous Lunenburg harbour, renowned for its shipbuilding. From the balcony of the inn, one can glimpse schooners slipping by under sail.

The bright and airy dining room serves hearty breakfasts from 8 - 9 a.m., delicious lunches from 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and sumptuous candlelit dinners every evening from 5:30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

The Boscawan Inn is a wonderful place to spend the night or enjoy a fine meal during your exploration of the scenic South Shore. The seacoast around Lunenburg is well known for its beautiful beaches, golf courses and charming fishing villages.

150 Cumberland Street, P.O. Box 1343, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, B0J 2C0, (902) 634-3325. Innkeepers Ann and Michael O'Dowd.

The second second second

processing finalization for the last of the

Houston North Gallery

The Houston North Gallery is a tastefully converted 19th-century building in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. The 3,000 square feet of show space is dedicated to works of Inuit (Canadian Eskimo) art and Nova Scotia folk art.

Alma Houston and her son John have made Houston North Gallery famous

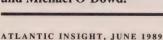


for its Canadian Inuit sculptures and original prints. They are also sole agents for Nova Scotia's major folk artists, who are becoming nationally recognized for their paintings and wood carvings.

Houston North Gallery is open seven days a week (closed in January) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays. Lunenburg is located near Highway 103, 100 km. west of Halifax.

110 Montague Street, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, B0J 2C0, (902) 634-8869

Man and the second second



WHEN MADE OF SECURE

di man, "magaritat ta

to the second second

Lunenburg Folk Harbour Festival



Picturesque Lunenburg becomes the backdrop for the fourth annual Lunenburg Folk Harbour Festival, August 10 - 13th, 1989. This is the festival not to miss! The music is traditional maritime folk, influenced by land and sea.

You can hear music from any of the three stages around the town. You can hear it at the waterfront docks while you watch schooners sail by, at the bandstand while meandering through the middle of town, or you can step into a musical dream at our Blockhouse Hill Tent with performers such as the Chieftains, Lennie Gallant, Jon Goodman, Swallows Tale, Clary Croft, Marilyn Inch, Louis and Jarvis Benoit, Laura Smith, Rufus Guichard, Tom Lewis, Boarding Party, the Cape Breton Symphony, the Rankin family, the Lunenburg County Fiddlers and more...

Come and join us in four days of musical magic!

Lunenburg is located near Highway 103, 100 km. west of Halifax.

Lunenburg Folk Harbour Society Nova Scotia, Box 16, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, B0J 2C0, (902) 634-3180

Normaway Inn



The Normaway Inn's 250 acre property is nestled in the hills of the beautiful Margaree River Valley, noted as having one of the most beautiful salmon streams in North America.

One can tour along the legendary Cabot Trail, the vast Bras D'or Lakes, the Cape Breton Highlands National Park, the Margaree Valley, and the western shores of Inverness County whose treasures are some of the best kept secrets of Nova Scotia.

The public dining room, with its full view of gardens, fields and surrounding hills continues to build on its tradition of fine cuisine and caring, considerate service. After dinner, Innkeeper David MacDonald invites guests to share Cape Breton's rich culture through films, traditional music, or storytelling.

The 1920's Inn, open from June 15 to October 15, has 9 guest rooms with private baths, and 17 one and two bedroom cabins, most with fireplaces.

Box 106, Egypt Road, Margaree Valley, Nova Scotia, B0E 2C0, (902) 248-2987, 1-800-565-9463

PICTOU

Pictou Lodge

Rustic accommodation and fine dining by the sea.



Pictou Lodge is located in a park-like setting outside of the town of Pictou, four miles from the Caribou ferry crossing to P.E.I. The Lodge property is comprised of a number of log buildings overlooking the ocean and has its own fresh water lagoon where canoes and paddle boats are available for guest use. Recommended in "Where to Eat in Canada" since 1986, the menu offers a fine selection of fresh Nova Scotia seafood, specialty dishes and homemade pastries.

Centrally located, sightseeing opportunities for day trips include: Prince Edward Island, Halifax, historic Sherbrooke Village, the Fortress of Louisbourg and the beautiful Cabot Trail.

Pictou Lodge is intended to be a peaceful destination resort facility. For visitors who are tired of the rush and roar of crowded cities, Pictou Lodge is ideal.

Box 1539, Pictou, Nova Scotia, B0K 1H0, (902) 485-4322

The second second second

personal factors for the first

The Water Street Studio

The Water Street Studio occupies the ground floor in an old Scottish-style stone house which was built in 1825 for the railway pioneer Lord Strathcona. In the past 100 years it has been a sheriff's office and bank.

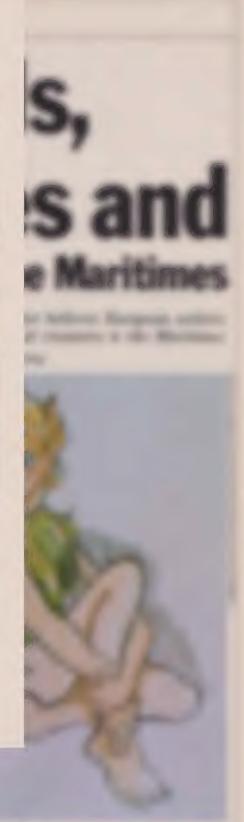


It is now a craft shop featuring natural fibre clothing designed and made by the co-op members, and a wide selection of jewellery, pottery, weaving, glasswork and other local and imported craftwork. The store is next to Grohman Knives, opposite the DeCoste Centre.

78 Water Street, Pictou, N.S., B0K 1H0, (902) 485-8398

the projection of the part of the

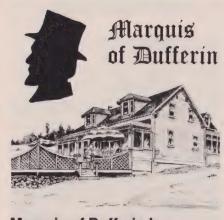
Man and the second second



WHEN PERSON NAMED IN

do many "mager but say

PORT DUFFERIN · SHERBROOKE



Marquis of Dufferin Inn

Only two hours from Halifax on the scenic Marine Drive to Cape Breton, the Marquis of Dufferin Inn offers an outstanding ocean view unique on the Eastern shore. A recipient of the 1988 Tourist Industry Association of Nova Scotia Innkeeper of the Year Award, the inn offers relaxed dining, friendly informal service and the peaceful atmosphere of the historic residence built in 1859. The licensed dining room features fresh seafood from the region, house patés and scrumptious desserts.

The inn features eight comfortable motel rooms available at reasonable rates, all with a superb view of the bay and fishing village. The location of the inn lends itself perfectly to outdoor activities: nature walks, rowing, sailing, fishing and more.

The inn is located on Highway 7, Marine Drive, approximately 136 kilometres east of Halifax.

Port Dufferin, Halifax County, N.S., B0J 2R0, (902) 654-2696





Department of Education

Nova Scotia Museum Complex

Sherbrooke Village Restoration

The village of Sherbrooke was a bustling place in the mid to late 1800s. Sherbrooke is being restored to bring to life some of the rich history and heritage of the community.

Sherbrooke Village is distinctive because it is a living museum; people still reside within the historic compound. Regular sittings are held in the courthouse and services are conducted in St. James Presbyterian Church. Skilled craftsmen and artisans continue to ply their trade, servicing local demand with their products and offering items for sale. You can visit these working shops, or drop into the Post Office and leave your postcards to be mailed. You can also visit the Cumminger Brothers' store and dress up in 19th century costumes and have your photo taken.

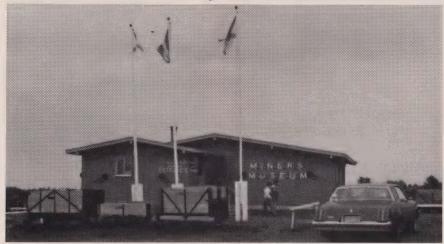
Modern accommodations and services are located nearby. The village is open May 15 to October 31 from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and charges \$2 admission for adults and 50 cents for children.

P.O. Box 285, Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, B0J 3C0 (902) 522-2400

SPRINGHILL

Springhill Miners' Museum





A visit to the Springhill Miners' Museum located in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia offers visitors a chance to explore the depths of the Syndicate mine, dig underground at the coalface, meet miners in their lamp cabin and see exhibits that include more than 200 artifacts, pictures and newspapers.

Coal mining was a way of life for the Town of Springhill for 140 years. The Miners' Museum rekindles the memories of Springhill's past, including the tragic events and heroic men. All the guides working at the Springhill Miners' Museum are experienced coal miners who enjoy meeting new visitors and recalling tales of the mining days.

man for the first of the con-

Company of the last of the las

S SEC. MANUAL PLANT SEC. MANUAL PROPERTY.

Cumberland County craft souvenirs, produced locally and relating to the mining industry, are available at the museum.

The Museum has a picnic park on the grounds and is open from June until October. Hours are 8 a.m.-8 p.m. during July and August and 10 a.m.-4 p.m. in other months. The admission is \$2 for adults and \$1.50 for children. The Town of Springhill Miners' Museum is located 32 km. from the New Brunswick border on Black River Road, just off the #2 Highway.

Box 150, Springhill, N.S., (902) 597-2873

No. Sections in the part of

Man and the second second

WHEN MADE OF SECURITY

do many "mage fact say

Island Crafts

Island Crafts is your base on Cape Breton Island for handmade craft items. This quaint craft shop in downtown Sydney represents over 300 Cape Breton craftspeople.

The abilities of Cape Breton knitters is only one area of talent evident in the products at Island Crafts. Hand-appliqued quilts are available as well as



woven lap robes, scarves and placemats. Grandmother's handknitting is very evident in the baby section of the shop. Tartan items in Cape Breton and Nova Scotia are also available as well as a wide selection of souvenirs. Store hours are 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., Monday to Saturday, Friday from 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.

329 Charlotte Street, Sydney, Nova Scotia, B1P1E1, (902) 564-5527

GOWRIE HOUSE

BED & BREAKFAST INN



Gowrie House

Gowrie House was built around 1830 and remained the property of the Archibald family, who were prominent in 19th century Nova Scotia business and politics, for a century and a half.

Each room has been furnished with antiques and local artwork and decorated to enhance the feeling of comfortable elegance.

Gowrie House is open to overnight guests from April through January. A full country breakfast is included in the room rate. June through September, dinner is served every night except Monday. Reservations are required. Come and enjoy superb food in relaxing and elegant surroundings at Gowrie House Inn.

139 Shore Road, Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, B1V 1A6, (902) 544-1050.

34

ATLANTIC INSIGHT, JUNE 1989

WOLFVILLE

Acadia University Art Gallery

Acadia University Art Gallery offers a year-round programme of art exhibitions of contemporary and historical significance in a variety of media. Begun in 1978, the gallery serves as a teaching facility within the University's Department of Art and is the custodian of the University's growing collection of art.



May 7 to September 10 the gallery will feature "Colville:The Dow Gift", on loan from the Art Gallery of Ontario. Paintings and drawings from public and private collections have been added to complement this group of predominantly early works by Alex Colville who resides in Wolfville.

The gallery is open to the public from Tuesday to Sunday inclusive from noon to 4 p.m. Closed Monday. It is located in the Beveridge Arts Centre, corner of Main Street and Highland Avenue in the University campus.

Beveridge Arts Centre, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, BOP 1X0, (902) 542-2201

man for the first of the con-

Company of the last of the las

personal factors for the first

Blomidon Inn



The Blomidon Inn has a reputation for elegant accommodation and gracious cuisine which extends far beyond the province of Nova Scotia.

Here, the discerning traveller will find the welcome comforts of a 19th-century sea captain's mansion. The Inn has been tastefully restored since 1980, and 25 of the 27 rooms have private bath.

Each evening, the Inn serves a three course table d'hôte dinner. The daily menu may include poached salmon or fresh halibut. Desserts include baked apple dumpling or raspberry syllabub. Lunch is served to the public daily from 11:30 a.m. - 2 p.m., and dinner from 5:30 - 9:30 p.m.

The Blomidon Inn is located near the eastern end of the beautiful Annapolis Valley at Wolfville. The Bay of Fundy, with the world's highest tides, is nearby.

127 Main Street, Box 839, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, B0P 1X0, (902) 542-2291, Innkeeper, Jim Laceby



do many "mage fact say

Firefighters' Museum of Nova Scotia





Department of Education

Nova Scotia Museum Complex

With an 1819 Hopwood and Tilley hand-drawn hand pumper, a horse drawn 1863 Amoskeag steamer and a motor driven 1933 Chev Pumper, this is Canada's only provincial firefighters' museum.

Along with the numerous fire engines, the museum also houses many smaller items, including photos of famous fire scenes, rubber and leather water buckets and even antique toy fire engines. There is also a library of fire-related material and a gift shop on the premises. A National Exhibition Centre at the museum features national and provincial travelling exhibits and collections relating to art, history and science.

The museum is located in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia and is open from 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Monday to Saturday and on Sunday from 10 a.m.-5 p.m. in July and August. In June and September, the museum is open from 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday to Saturday.

451 Main Street, Yarmouth, N.S., B5A 1G9, (902) 742-5525

Atlantic Canada's Premiere Magazine

Insight

Stay in touch with the issues and events that affect the people of Atlantic Canada with a subscription to *Atlantic Insight* magazine. Each month, we bring you a stimulating and informative summary of what's happening in our corner of Canada.

YES! Please send me 12 issues, 1 year, of *Atlantic Insight* and bill me just \$30.00 (I save \$6.40 off the newsstand price).

SAVE EVEN MORE. Please send me 24 issues, 2 years, and bill me just \$30.00 (I save \$16.80 off the newsstand price.)

Name: _____Address: _____

City: _____Province: _____

Postal Code: _____
Telephone: ____

GET A FREE ISSUE!

I'm paying now by cheque/credit card. Please add an extra issue to my subscription.

Cheque enclosed
Visa/Mastercard

Card Number:

Expiry Date: _____Signature: _____

Offer only good in Canada.

Strathgartney Country Inn

This fine homestead was home to five generations of Stewarts. Although the initial residence was not grand, a major addition was completed which included a huge dining room, a charming parlor and a beautiful master bedroom with large windows overlooking the gardens.

Today the Strathgartney Country Inn has eight bedrooms and a fine licensed dining room. It is also the setting for a



series of workshops which invite both the amateur and the more experienced to explore the arts and nature.

This summer, dinner theatre packages with either Victoria Playhouse or the Charlottetown Festival will be available. Also, special events are planned, such as dinner followed by a ceilidh, or a murder mystery. A Fathers of Confederation Founder's feast will be offered weekly.

Located 18 km. west of Charlottetown on the Trans-Canada Highway.

Bonshaw RR#3, P.E.I., C0A 1C0, (902) 675-4711

The second second second

processing finalization for the last of the

Confederation Centre of the Arts



(Details)

The Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum celebrates its 25th anniversary in 1989 with a series of special exhibitions and events throughout the year. From June to September enjoy a display of historical, modern and contemporary art from the Gallery's collection, including selections from the Robert Harris Collection and the Poole Porcelain Collection. During the Summer Festival season the Art Gallery is open daily from 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Admission fee is \$1 for adults, 50 cents for seniors and children under 16. \$2 for families and \$5 for groups or organized tours of 10 people or more.

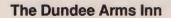
P.O. Box 848, Charlottetown, P.E.I., C1A 7L9, (902) 566-2464

No. Sections in the part of

Man and the second second

WHEN MADE OF SECURITY

do many "mager but say





The Inn offers the intimacy, charm and personalized service so rarely found in our modern day accommodation industry. The guest rooms and general decor of the Inn appropriately feature "turn of the century" furnishings completing a unique holiday or business travel experience.

The Inn's Griffon Dining Room is, as quoted by Toronto's Globe and Mail, "acknowledged as one of Canada's finest restaurants". The adjacent Heart and Cricket Pub offers a quiet, cozy and relaxing atmosphere.

The adjacent motel features all modern conveniences and the Richmond Hall facility offers full kitchen facilities and bachelor accommodation ideally suited for the family or long staying guest.

200 Pownal Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., C1A 3W8, (902) 892-2496

School of Visual Arts Gallery

The Art Gallery of the Holland College School of Visual Arts features year round exhibitions. The Gallery, open 7 days a week, exhibits visual art work of local, national and international artists and craftspeople. Throughout the months of July and August the work of more than 100 Island artists is displayed.



Through P.E.I. Art Summer '89, the school and gallery are offering a number of weekly programs in July and August, as well as weekend workshops in June and September. Courses are offered in drawing and painting, water-colour, clay sculpture, weaving, raku pottery, papermaking and felting. A number of nationally known professional artists and craftspeople will be featured.

The Art Gallery is located in the School of Visual Arts building, one and a half kilometres west of Charlottetown. The Gallery building contains an art and craft library open to the general public and a retail outlet which sells craft materials.

50 Burns Avenue, West Royalty, Prince Edward Island, C1E 1H7 (902) 566-9310

CHARLOTTETOWN



Prince Edward Island Museum & Heritage Foundation

Today's museums are more than beautiful buildings: they are complex organizations with multiple functions. They stage exhibits and develop imaginative programs to carry the message of museums to the community; they help individuals and organizations to preserve their heritage; they research and catalogue and conserve; they educate and entertain... The Prince Edward Island Museum & Heritage Foundation, the Island's provincial museum system, tackles these tasks within its broad mandate "to study, collect, preserve, interpret and protect the human and natural heritage" of Canada's smallest province.

They invite you to "see the sites" on Prince Edward Island this year and explore the province's colourful past at:

• Basin Head Fisheries Museum near Souris, which chronicles the Island's early inshore fishery and boasts some of its best beaches.

THE WATER CONTRACT AND ADDRESS.

STATE OF STA

- The nearby Elmira Railway Museum, evoking bygone days of narrow-gauge rail travel in the province.
- Orwell Corner Historic Village which represents a late 19th-century crossroads community around which farming, commercial and social activities revolved.
- The modern Eptek National Exhibition Centre in Summerside, featuring top national exhibits and interpretive displays unique to Prince Edward Island.
- The Green Park Shipbuilding Museum and restored James Yeo, Jr. house in Port Hill, which re-creates the Island's shipbuilding heyday of the last century.
- And, Beaconsfield in Charlottetown, which serves as the headquarters of the system. Although not a museum itself, it provides expert genealogical consultation.

Set your sights on Prince Edward Island this summer!

2 Kent Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., C1A 1M6, (902) 892-9127

grow the second or their fields

di man, "magaritat tak

to the second second



Tomorrow is School

Don Sawyer

When Don Sawyer and Jan Sawyer set out for their first teaching job in an isolated Newfoundland outport, they knew nothing about Newfoundland, Newfoundlanders, or what would be expected of them as teachers.

In this book Don Sawyer shares his memories of the people of the outport and his experiences with them.

4x7, 205 pages ISBN 0-88780-133-1 \$4.95 Goodread Biographies

Gros Morne: A Living Landscape

Pat McLeod

An appealing and informative description of one of Canada's most beautiful National Parks. The author is familiar with more than mountains, fjords, flora and fauna – nothing of interest is omitted. Bound to become the standard guide for the casual, the adventurous and the armchair traveller.

120 pages ISBN 0-920911-37-4 \$24.95 Breakwater Books Ltd.

The Last Stronghold: Scottish Gaelic Traditions in Newfoundland

Margaret Bennett

In the mid 19th-century, a group of Highland Scots emigrated to Nova Scotia and thence to Newfoundland, settling in the Codroy Valley. They built a new life but they retained the customs and the language of their forbearers. This is their story, recounted by one of the last Gaelic tradition-bearers. 192 pages ISBN 0-920911-38-2 \$14.95 Breakwater Books Ltd.

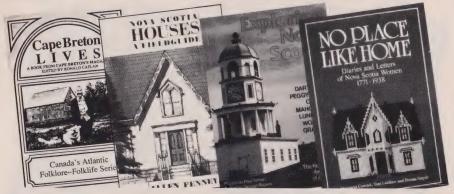
Alder Music

Gary L. Saunders

Readers who enjoy their bond with nature will take delight in Saunders' stories of his relationship with the world. City dwellers will find pleasure in their armchair wanderings with him and those who live in the country will be reminded why they do so.

208 pages ISBN 0-920911-48-X \$19.95 Breakwater Books Ltd.

NOVA SCOTIA



Cape Breton Lives

Ronald Caplan, Editor

From the first fifty issues of Cape Breton Magazine, here are the stories of the miners, domestics, fishermen, sealers, farmers, blacksmiths, nurses and others who have lived in and loved Cape Breton all their lives. A delightful read; funny, tragic and down-to-earth. 302 pages ISBN 0 920991-49-8 \$19.95 Breakwater Books Ltd.

Houses of Nova Scotia: An illustrated guide to architectural style recognition

Allen Penney

Nova Scotia Houses is a guide to the architecture of Nova Scotia. This book draws from a data base of over 5000 standing houses throughout the province providing a visual guide and information on the various styles of architecture. Sketches are used to present visual images of the style and illustrate key elements.

A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND A

The second second second

processing finalization for the last of the

6x9, 176 pages ISBN 0-88780-072-6 \$12.95 Formac Publishing

Exploring Nova Scotia

The Nova Scotia Association of Architects

This unique guide provides background to the history, architecture and traditions of Halifax, Dartmouth, Peggy's Cove, Chester, Mahone Bay, Lunenburg, Wolfville and Grand Pré. 5x7, 224 pages ISBN 0-88780-054-8 \$8.95

No Place Like Home: Diaries and Letters of Nova Scotia Women 1771-1938

Formac Publishing

Margaret Conrad, Toni Laidlaw and Donna Smyth

These colourful diaries and autobiographical letters provide fascinating reading along with insight into the lives of our ancestors.

They are women with diverse life experiences: missionaries, teachers, office workers, farmers, housekeepers and factory workers, both young and old from all corners of the province.

6x9, 320 pages ISBN 0-88780-066-1

\$19.95 Formac Publishing



do many Tanger Services

to the second second





Charles Bruce

Andrew Wainwright

Charles Bruce is one of the most distinguished Canadian writers of all time. His most noted work *The Channel Shore* is one of the best Canadian novels of the 20th century.

Like his son Harry, Charles Bruce was a leading journalist of his day, as well as a fine creative writer. Wainwright's biography follows the literary career of Charles Bruce rethreading Bruce's daily life with novels, short stories, poetry and diaries that were Bruce's after hours work.

6x9, 282 pages ISBN 0-88780-064-5 \$16.95 Formac Publishing

The Company Store

John Mellor

The dramatic life of a remarkable and fiery idealist, J.B. McLachlan, and the battle of the Cape Breton coal miners. This book is the story of a remarkable Canadian and of a little-known part of our industrial past.

4x7, 400 pages ISBN 0-88780-126-9 \$5.95 Goodread Biographies

The Channel Shore

Charles Bruce

The Channel Shore tells the story of the people of 'the shore', a small fictional rural community along the coast of Nova Scotia closely resembling Bruce's childhood home on Chedabucto Bay. In this novel Bruce weaves a realistic and moving account of rural life; the pace, the opportunities, the conflicts, the ties and the people.

6x9, 402 pages ISBN 0-88780-065-3 \$16.95 Formac Publishing

The Wheel of Things: L.M. Montgomery

Mollie Gillen

The remarkable and tragic life story of the woman who created Canada's bestloved heroine, Anne of Green Gables. Using diaries and letters Maud never intended to be made public, Mollie Gillen tells the compelling and moving story of this woman's life.

4x7, 200 pages ISBN 0-88780-109-9 \$4.95 Goodread Biographies

REGIONAL COOKBOOKS



The Atlantic Cookbook

The contributors and readers of Atlantic Insight

The recipes in this book are drawn from the eclectic culinary heritage from all parts of Atlantic Canada, featuring traditional and innovative ideas for lobsters, scallops, fiddleheads, chanterelle mushrooms, cranberries and much more.

Adding to the book's appeal are the stories behind the recipes told by contributors.

8x10, 192 pages, 8 pages of colour photographs ISBN 888780-861-0 \$14.95 Formac Publishing

Nova Scotia Inns and Restaurants Cookbook

Elaine Elliot and Virginia Lee

A regional bestseller! The recipes are drawn from 35 of the finest inns and restaurants in the province. Also included is information on the location, history and culinary traditions of each of the featured dining rooms.

6x9 120 pages ISBN 0-88780-055-6 \$9.95 Formac Publishing

per ber ber being Freis.

Company of the last of the las

processing finalization for the last of the

Heritage Recipes from the Maritimes and Newfoundland

The contributors and readers of *Atlantic Insight*

Food is synonomous with good times, family events and traditions. Share in our Atlantic heritage with this **new** collection of favorite recipes from cooks from every corner of the region.

The recipes are all based on authentic family recipes that have been passed down through generations and modified to suit contemporary tastes.

6x9, 170 pages, spiral ISBN 0-88680-067-x \$14.95 Formac Publishing

Bernard Meyer's East Coast Cuisine

Bernard Meyer has combined his French heritage with fresh regional produce to create new and exciting recipes.

In this book he presents more than 100 recipes with clear and easy-to-follow instructions. Among his specialties are fresh seafood – Grapefruit Salmon and Mussels with Cream Sauce.

grow to second a final fields

6X9, 144 pages ISBN 0-88780-063-7 \$12.95 Formac Publishing

No. of Concession, Name and Advanced in Concession, Name and Publisher, Name and Publi

to the first of the last of th



The Maritimes: Tradition, Challenge and Change

Edited by George Peabody, Carolyn McGregor and Richard Thorne

The Maritimes offers a rich and vivid portrait of the region since 1945 - its natural resources and economy, its changing social and political life and unique cultural expressions.

This book incorporates the contributions of more than fifty of the region's leading authors, academics, teachers and journalists.

8x10 416 pages, over 110 illustrations and photographs ISBN 0-921921-01-2 \$19.95(paper) ISBN 0-921921-00-4 \$29.95(cloth) Maritext Limited

Bandits and Privateers

Harold Horwood and Ed Butts

Bandits and Privateers is a collection of stories about the rouges and scoundrels who bring Canadian history to life. Horwood presents the Privateers; seafaring adventurers who ruled the waters of the atlantic coast. Each chapter is a lively account of a little known event.

4x7, 228 pages ISBN 0-88780-157-9 \$4.95

4x7, 228 pages ISBN 0-88780-157-9 \$4.95 Goodread Biographies

Best Maritime Stories Edited by George Peabody

Best Maritime Short Stories is a collection of well-known and emerging writers. It includes stories by: Charles Bruce, Ernest Buckler, Lesley Choyce, Ann Copeland, Alan Donaldson, Robert Gibbs, Michael Hennessey, Susan Kerslake, Janice Kulyk Keefer, Alistair MacLeod, Alden Nowlan, Veronica Ross, J.J. Steinfeld and Kent Thompson.

6x9, 240 pages, photographs ISBN 0-88780-068-8 \$14.95 Formac Publishing

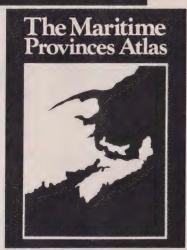
Sable Island

Bruce Armstrong

Known for centuries as "the Graveyard of the Atlantic", Sable Island is the world's most mysterious sandbar. Bruce Armstrong, actor, author and magician, takes the reader on a personal journey to Sable beginning with the first explorers to the New World.

8x10, 224 pages, 100 black & white photographs ISBN 0-88780-058-0 \$19.95 Formac Publishing

REGIONAL BOOKS



Maritime Provinces Atlas

Robert McCalla

The *Maritime Provinces Atlas* is the first comprehensive atlas of the Maritime provinces. The 96-page atlas is beautifully illustrated with 45 full-colour double page plates.

Described by the *Daily News* as a "Tresure Chest of Trivia", The *Maritime Provinces Atlas* is a rich collection of colour illustrations and written descriptions that will allow you to discover thousands of facts and figures about the Maritme region. 8x10, 96 pages, 45 colour plates ISBN 0-921921-0505 \$29.95(cloth) Maritext Limited



Maritime Wall Map

Maritime Provinces Education Foundation

This handsome, full-colour wall map of the Maritimes is the largest and most recent map of the Maritime provinces. It shows major roads, rail lines, population centers and major ocean features and currents. It is available in 3 versions: laminated, unlaminated and french laminated.

42x56, full-colour ISBN 0-921921-04-7 \$14.95(regular) ISBN 0-921921-03-9 \$29.95(laminated) Maritext Limited

ATLANTIC INSIGHT, JUNE 1989

The second second

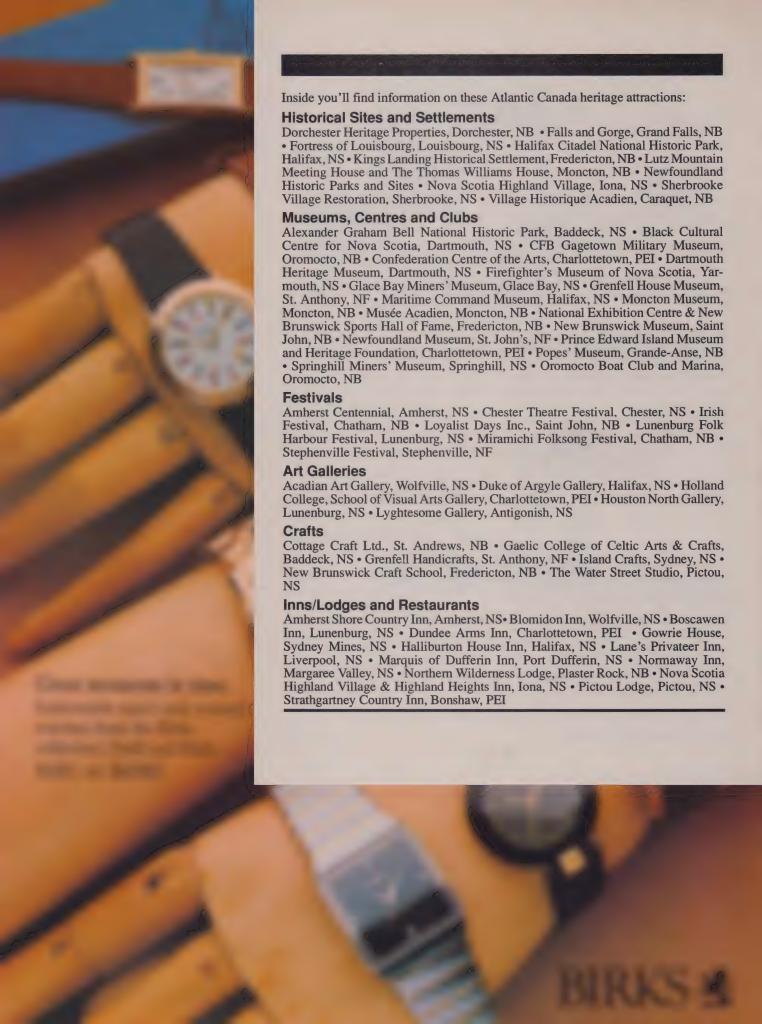
Section 2 of the Section 2

Secretary with a second to

do many, "mage fact the

to the first of the last

State of the last of the last



HERITAGE

The wizards, witches and fairy hills of the Maritimes



A New Brunswick painter and author believes European settlers may have brought a host of magical creatures to the Maritimes

by Beth Powning

s the story is told, it was a hot summer day in New Brunswick in the 1880s and thunderclouds were piling over Bill Lawlor's farm. Lawlor and his brother were bringing in the hay, racing the storm. Suddenly, a piece of harness broke and the horses came to a standstill. Lawlor glanced at the sky. Then he leapt off the wagon, cut the traces and jumped back onto the driver's seat. He pulled out a small black book and raised one arm. As his voice rang out commandingly, the wagon rolled ahead without the horses. The mown timothy rose from the field onto the wagon. Just as the first drops of rain began to fall, Lawlor brought the wagon to a halt at the open barn door and commanded the hay to fly into the mow. It did.

Lawlor was known throughout central New Brunswick as the Wizard of the Miramichi. In Gaelic "law" is a mound or a hill with a flat top where councils are held and "lor" means lord. That this local wizard, who commanded the spirits of the earth, boiled water from a flame at the tip of his finger and forecast evil events had such a significant name as Lord of the Mound is perhaps pure coincidence. But to Rod Mackay of Sussex, N.B., such coincidences only underline the strong connection between ancient, pre-Christian beliefs and the legends and folklore of this region.

For the past three years, Mackay, who is best known as an artist, has been researching Maritime folk tales. He is discovering a wealth of connections between seemingly irrational local customs and the beliefs of our ancient ancestors. He says, for example, that many people



The Indian fairy or "Mikumwess" (left) and the Scandinavian elf both have pointed ears

in the Maritimes won't sweep their houses after dark because "it's the job of the Bodach. This is a little guy who lives in your house at your sufferance. In ancient days, these would have been pagan god spirits. My ancestors on Grand Manan always put out a dish of milk for the Bodach."

Mackay is the author of two books on the subject. One deals with witches, both male and female. The second book, on fairies — in its third draft and still growing — has reached page 500. "At first," says Mackay, "I thought I had it wrapped up at 100 pages. Now I think there's no way I'll know it all."

Mackay's interest in the subject began with a letter he found that was written to his grandmother, referring to "little people" and corpse candles which had been sighted in the family home near St. George, N.B. "It got me thinking about all the weird stories I'd heard in my childhood. I thought 'there's something here that I'm missing. What is it?" "He began searching for other written

He began searching for other written records of Maritime fairy sightings using local histories, letters, newspaper clippings and written folklore. At the same time, he started a study of European folklore and discovered that, in the late 1700s and early 1800s, record after record refers to the departure of the fairies. "They always go to the west," Mackay says. "After the 1850s, there are few sightings in Europe."



The korrids from Wales guard tombstones

Couple this with the Scottish and Irish settlers arriving in the Maritimes and it's not surprising that the fairies came too, says Mackay. "The Celts are the most resistant and resilient pagans in all of Europe...the last to give up their old beliefs."

Learning about the mythical characters of the old country cast "new light on why we do some of the things we do," says Mackay. It is to the ancient Celtic god Aog, for example, that Maritimers probably owe some peculiar traditions at wakes. Aog stole the spirits of the dead. He could change shapes but he could not pass through white and he was repelled by salt. At one time, Maritime wakes often had a guard posted by the door, ensuring that only recognized people entered the chamber where the corpse lay. White sheets shrouded the windows and salt was sprinkled on the chest of the corpse.

Mackay has tapped a rich vein in the Maritimes which involves fairies, witches, sea monsters, malevolent creatures and fairy hills as well as placenames, sayings and peculiar rituals. It's a subject that fascinates Maritimers but Mackay feels that few people realize the extent to which our heritage is imbued with fairylore.

One well-known Maritime fairy is the two-and-a-half foot Rowing Man, who



Lake Utopia monster: subject of research

"pulling a bull through the dusk." At the fairy hill in Dartmouth, N.S., fairies have been seen dancing. The original name of Inverness, N.S. was Sidhean, which means "home or place of the Sidh [fairies]." The town supposedly sat directly on a fairy hill.

Maritime placenames reveal all sorts of interesting bits of folklore, he says. Magical kelpies — sea horses which came ashore as humans — are said to have sung their siren song near Kelpy Cove, N.S. A witch was supposedly burned to death in the late 1700s on Flame Point, near Charlottetown, P.E.I. Bantalor, a New Brunswick town, translates from Gaelic as "servant of the dark lord."

Although many of the creatures, beliefs and names can be traced back to European folklore, there are, of course, Maritime legends (such as Glooscap, or the Lake Utopia monster) that have Mic Mac and Maliseet origins. "The woodswhooper exists only in the northeastern part of North America," says Mackay. The Indians called him Wendigon. He travels in circles on the winter wind "always, like all fairies, against the motion of the sun." He has the head of a bird, makes an eerie cry of extreme intensity and carries off woodsmen.



The woods-whooper has been sighted in New Brunswick at least once a decade since 1856

lives on Grand Manan. He's been repeatedly sighted since the 1850s, sometimes sunbathing in the nude, and is a trickster with powers of invisibility. On Deer Island, N.B., there are korrids or "guardians of the stones," who once refused to tolerate the gravestone of a suicide victim and smashed it to bits. Tommyknockers inhabit Maritime mines.

Mackay claims that there are at least 11 fairy hills in the Atlantic provinces, most of them associated with fairy sightings. Near the fairy mound in Dagger Wood, N.S., a two-and-a-half foot man and his six female followers were seen

Maritimers are still originating new legends. In 1962, a geographer named Wigginton designated a mountain in northern New Brunswick as the home of Santa Claus. North Pole Mountain now officially exists, surrounded by the lesser mountains of Donner, Blitzen, Cupid and the rest.

Mackay admits he has his hands full trying to cram all these legends and bits of folklore into two books. "I'm really writing these books to see why our people are the way they are," he says and then grins. "What I'm finding out is that we're damned peculiar people."

HERITAGE

Uncovering the story of the Maritime Archaics

These seafaring people thrived in the region in 5000 BC but they left archaeologists few clues about their lifestyle

by Tom Mason thousand years before the great civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt, a thriving society existed in what is now Atlantic Canada. Modern scientists have named them the Maritime Archaics — we'll never know what they called themselves. These seafaring people, whose society stretched from northern Newfoundland to the coast of Maine, lived off the resources of the sea, made long journeys across open water and buried their dead with reverence and ceremony. They left some evidence of their lifestyle — scattered tools and spear points, piles of ancient garbage, the odd grave or village — but, for the most part, they disappeared without a trace.

Scientists know that small groups of these people began wandering into the Atlantic provinces at least 11,000 years ago. For thousands of years they eked out an existence by following herds of caribou across the barrens. Eventually, around 5000 BC, they learned to live off the sea and settled in villages. They built boats, probably dugout canoes, which they used to chase walrus and other sea mammals and to trade with their neighbors along the Atlantic coast. As their sea prowess grew, they journeyed beyond the sight of land to settle on islands off the coast that no longer exist. They lived and died and the slowly rising sea buried their remains.

Dr. Stephen Davis, an archaeologist with Saint Mary's University in Halifax,

had been found in the Bay of Fundy in scallop drags. "The artifacts in the Bay suggest a group of islands, now submerged, that were inhabited by humans," says Davis. "Since they had to get there somehow, it's reasonable to assume they were seagoing."

Davis' work has been complicated by the dramatic changes in climate this region has experienced in the last few millennia. The planet warmed, the great ice sheet melted and the level of the ocean rose. As a result, much of the ancient coastline is now under water and the Maritime Archaics' village sites are submerged. The image of Atlantis is a hard one to shake, but Davis laughs at the idea.

He and his colleagues have looked inland for information as well as along the coast. "We suspected that the Maritime Archaics also lived inland to some extent, especially along the major rivers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. When we looked there, we encountered the same problems we found on the coast. All the major river valleys in the Atlantic provinces are flooded by hydro dams."

While many of their labors were fruitless, there have also been a few triumphs. In 1967, during construction excavation, a Maritime Archaic graveyard was uncovered in Port au Choix, Newfoundland. A total of 53 skeletons were



Workers excavating last summer at the Bain site on the now famous Chegoggin River

has spent nearly 20 years piecing together the story of the Maritime Archaics. But it was only recently that he received media attention with the discovery of an Archaic village at Chegoggin, N.S. and with the announcement that artifacts found along with tools, hunting equipment and jewelry. The bodies had been covered with red ochre, a common practice among the Maritime Archaics and one that has led to the nickname "The Red Paint People." The Port au Choix site

THIS SUMMER, A MILLION CANADIANS WILL USE THIS PRODUCT.

SKIN-SO-SOFT bath oil huile de bain 350 ml

Avon Skin-So-Soft

It used to be Canada's best-kept secret. Now, most people simply won't face the summer without a Skin-So-Soft of their very own.

> So, for the very first time we're making Skin-So-Soft widely available.

To order yours, contact your Avon Representative, mail in this coupon or call 1-800-363-5033.

Only from AVOI

ľ	
	OT500
	01300

Name:

Address: City:

Province: Postal Code

Telephone:

Please send me _____bottle(s) of Skin-So-Soft (350 ml) at \$7.99 each

Total amount (Qty x 7.99):

Shipping & handling: (no extra charge for additionals

Subtotal:

Prov. sales tax (Subtotal x Tax Rate)

Total payment enclosed: *Nfld (12%), NB (11%), NS & PEI (10%), Que (9%), Ont (8%), Man & Sask (7%), BC (6%).

ORDERING THROUGH YOUR AVON REPRESENTATIVE

lease charge my

Card#

Expiry:

Signature:

Send cheque, money order Visa or MasterCard number to: Avon Skin-So-Soft, c/o McIntyre & Dodd P.O. Box 3000 1270 Aberdeen Hawkesbury, Ont. K6A 1K7

Offer valid only in Canada. Expires June 30, 1989. Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery

AVON GUARANTEE: If for any reason an Avon product is not found satisfactory, it will be cheerfully exchanged or its full purchase price will be refunded

FOR SERVICE, PLEASE CONTACT AN AVON DISTRICT MANAGER **BELOW:**

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bathurst

Darlene Simpson 506-773-6926

Campbellton

Guilda Lavoie 506-759-7789

Fredericton

Pamela Parsons 506-450-3130

Moncton

Roxy Rody 506-855-5057

Saint John

Eldene Mannett 506-693-8260

Carol Specht 506-849-4606

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Summerside

Fran Norris 902-436-5213

NOVA SCOTIA

Dartmouth

Carrie Kirby 902-434-1869 Glenna Birt 902-462-6726

Halifax

Kay Hartling 902-835-9473

Sydney

Grace Walker 902-564-8108

Truro

Viola Cadman 902-893-4547 Denise McLeod 902-351-2421 902-893-4483

Diane Forgeron Yarmouth

Chris Brush

902-637-2254

Sharon Carson 902-354-3810

NEWFOUNDLAND

Cornerbrook

Fern Vincent 709-639-1577

Gander

Rhoda Forsey 709-651-2957

Grand Falls

Mabel Hunter 709-489-3712

St. John's

Doreen Thistle 709-364-2729

Dorothy Power 709-891-1686

HERITAGE

was excavated by scientists from Memorial University, under the direction of Dr. James Tuck, who found the remains remarkably well preserved due to the presence of crushed shell in the soil. After the excavation was completed, the site was declared a World Heritage Site by the United Nations.

Davis is now concentrating on piecing together the random discoveries that come to his attention every year. The inces in any specific time period. "We've identified 500 to 600 sites where prehistoric artifacts have been found in Nova Scotia. There are probably about 10,000 in this province alone that we haven't discovered yet.'

One type of site that is particularly informative is the "midden" site. Middens are what's left over from ancient clambakes — piles of discarded shells mixed with other food remains. The calcium in



Workers included Saint Mary's University students like research assistant Stephen Powell

study of artifacts sent to him by amateurs makes up the bulk of his work. Private arrowhead collections are carefully laid out in his laboratory, photographed, analyzed and then catalogued on a computer database. The amateur collector is asked to provide as much detail as possible on the location of each discovery and these are plotted on a map. When the information is compiled as completely as possible, the artifacts are returned to the finder. "Our work depends on the contributions of these amateur collectors, says Davis. "It's important for anyone who finds artifacts to contact me or one of my colleagues."

By plotting on a map the areas where artifacts are found, Davis is able to create an accurate picture of what settlement patterns were like in the Atlantic prov-

the shells acts as a preservative and these old garbage dumps have survived relative-ly intact. "If we know what a group of people were eating, we can get a good picture of their lifestyle," says Davis, "since the way they lived was centered around their methods of obtaining food. Organic material doesn't preserve well in Atlantic Canada because of the acidity of our soil, so most of the information we have comes from midden sites.'

It was Davis' relationship with one amateur collector, Nathan Bain of Yarmouth County, that led to the discovery of the Chegoggin site. Bain had amassed an impressive collection of artifacts from a site on the Chegoggin River and had kept a detailed diary of his findings. Davis headed to the area in 1988 with Dr. David Sanger, a colleague from the University of Maine. There, they unearthed a village that had been inhabited for about 4,000 years, from the late Archaic period into the Mic Mac period.

"Unfortunately, Chegoggin was the site of a goldmining operation in the 1860s," says Davis. "A rock crusher destroyed most of the Archaic element of the excavation. We could excavate it but all the artifacts would be out of context. You just don't excavate sites that are like that."

But one part of the Chegoggin site that is still intact could answer one of the most nagging questions about the Maritime Archaics: did they have an elaborate trading system? Several large glacial boulders found at Chegoggin were used as the raw materials for tools. For hundreds of years the people living here chipped away pieces of the boulders. By fingerprinting these rock fragments through a process known as trace element analysis, Davis and Sanger hope to locate actual pieces at other sites around the Atlantic coast, particularly in Maine.

As the details of the Maritime Archaics' lives will never be fully understood, Davis prefers to concentrate on the big picture. "We're looking at the entire prehistory of the Maritime provinces and attempting to reconstruct their life history. To do this we have to study more than just artifacts and remains. We have to look at

things like climate and environment. We know that when the Paleo-Indians arrived 11,000 years ago, the Maritimes were tundra. If we understand the kind of conditions these people lived under, along with the technology they had, we can understand what their daily lives must have been like."

There's one question that may never be answered: where did the Maritime Archaics go? Did they evolve into the Mic Macs or were they replaced by the Mic Macs? Davis isn't sure. "We know that they are of the same gene pool as the Mic Mac, but that's all we can say. There were several abrupt changes in technology during the Maritime Archaic period that suggest movement. We don't know whether we're talking about movements of the people themselves or just the technology."





Air Fare At Ground Cost

Imagine seeing all of Atlantic Canada in one vacation... from St. John's to Halifax... Goose Bay to Moncton... Charlottetown to Gander. Where you want... when you want. It's easy, with Atlantic Canadapass... a special book of 3, 4, 5 or 6 one-way tickets to any of Air Nova/Air Canada's 13 cities in all 4 Atlantic provinces.

as low as

See all Atlantic Canada with Atlantic Canadapass... and save up to 60% off average one-way fares. Fly and arrive relaxed, and refreshed... ready to enjoy your holiday. Plus, Atlantic Canadapass' special youth fares make it easy to travel

Up to 60% on!			
Number of Cities	Adult Fare	Child Fare	
3	\$249.00	\$219.00	
4	\$299.00	\$259.00	
5	\$349.00	\$299.00	
6	\$399.00	\$349.00	

Canadian dollars. Taxes extra. Conditions apply... consult your travel agent for details. Child Fare: 2 to 12 years. Under 2: Free!

with the whole family. Call Air Nova/Air Canada Reservations... or, ask your travel agent for the Canadapass magazine... your guide to low-cost accommodation, car rental and tour packages in Atlantic Canada.

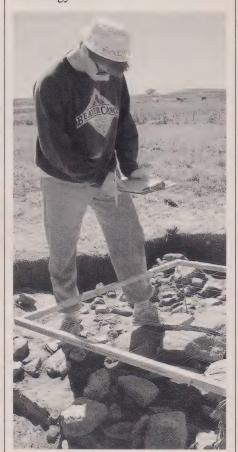












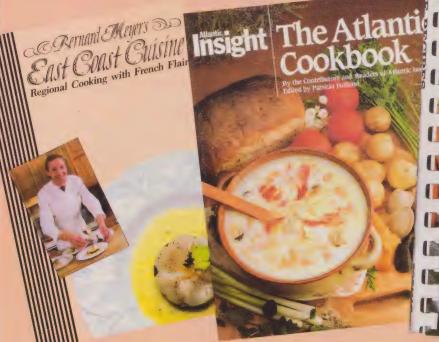
Student uses grid to record discoveries

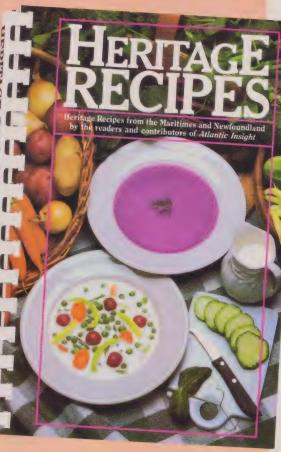
It will be a few years before discoveries like the one at Chegoggin begin to answer these questions. "The public shouldn't expect anything from Chegoggin for at least five to 10 years," says Davis. "So many different branches of science are involved in analyzing the data that it will take at least that long to see any concrete results."

In the meantime, new technologies are coming on stream every year and one of them will someday give scientists the capability to excavate the ocean floor. Until then Davis will go on searching through one haystack at a time.

Taste Our Best!

Food is synonomous with good times and family traditions in Atlantic Canada.





Share in the rich heritage of cooking from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P.E.I. and Newfoundland.

Also available to celebrate the region's cooking heritage is *The Atlantic Cookbook*, a potpourri of old, new and updated recipes from the cooks and kitchens of Atlantic Canada...and *Bernard Meyer's East Coast Cuisine*, which combines his French heritage with regional produce to create original and exciting recipes.

Our *Heritage Recipes* cookbook offers tempting recipes and the stories behind these recipes. You'll get to know the cooks and their families, how they adapted or developed recipes using fresh Atlantic produce and how you can do the same for your family table.

The recipes in this book have been specially selected from *Atlantic Insight's* 1988 recipe contest and feature all 12 winning recipes.

ORDER FORM: Send to: Atlantic Insight Bo	oks	Please send me
5502 Atlantic Street		Copies of Heritage Recipes at
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 10	G4	\$14.95 paperback \$
		Copies of <i>The Atlantic Cookbook</i> at
YES!	\$14.95 paperback \$	
IES:	Copies of Bernard Meyer's East	
Send my copies of these quality paperback boo	Coast Cuisine at \$12.95 paperback \$	
I understand that full payment or Visa/Masterc	Postage and handling (\$ 3.00 each) \$	
be enclosed with my order.	Payment enclosed Total \$	
Name		- Charge my VISA Mastercard
Street/Apt.	-	_ Account # Expiry Date
City or town Pro	ovince	_ Signature
Postal Code Tele	ephone	Sorry no C.O.D.

HERITAGE

Province's covered bridges almost an endangered species

Each time one of the bridges is saved, a little folklore and a little piece of rural New Brunswick is saved with it

by John Wishart

hen Bob Alston of Newtown, N.B. heard the province was going to tear down an 80-year-old wooden covered bridge near his home, "it felt like a little piece of me was going to be destroyed." Five generations of Alstons had passed through the bridge and its wooden predecessors on their way into town. He wasn't about to stand by and watch a community landmark fall into the river.

With the help of some other concerned residents in the Sussex area, Alston formed the Salmon River Covered Bridge Park Association in 1985. Four years later, the association has convinced the province to maintain the Salmon River Bridge and has built and maintains an immaculate little park around the 1907 structure. The traffic on Route 890 now crosses the river on a new, reinforced concrete bridge 60 feet to one side of the heritage site.

Unfortunately, not all New Brunswickers share Alston's commitment. There were 320 covered bridges in the province in 1944 but only 133 by 1975. With the destruction of two more this past winter, the number has dwindled to just 70. New Brunswick's rustic covered bridges are fast joining the endangered species list. Some have been destroyed at the hands of arsonists and vandals; others perished in wind and floods. Most have died slow deaths as the old wooden planks aged, traffic volumes and truck loads increased, and steel and reinforced concrete came into vogue.

The League for Rural Renewal, a group of rural life advocates founded in the early 1970s, succeeded in restoring a handful of covered bridges. But only retired people could be members of the league and their cause outlived the members themselves. Today, it is often concerned citizens like Alston or local



The crossings were dubbed kissing bridges



Their numbers have dwindled to just 70

historical societies that petition the government to save a specific bridge. Unlike Quebec and the New England states, where well-organized covered bridge societies act as watchdogs, there is no organized public effort to preserve New Brunswick's remaining bridges.

Government hasn't completely turned its back on these unique pieces of history, however. Ron Joyce, an engineer in the Department of Transportation whose job it is to inspect the bridges, says the official government policy is "to save them unless it is cost prohibitive." Joyce, who knows the bridges well, says each has a story to tell, from the 1899 bridge at Nelson Hollow on the Miramichi (the oldest) to the 1951 bridge in Madawaska County (the youngest).

Austin Renton of Nixon Settlement, N.B. repaired covered bridges in the southeastern section of the province for 25 years. Now 79, Renton was coaxed out of retirement in 1982 by the City of Moncton to oversee the meticulous reconstruction of a 1915 bridge at the entrance to Magnetic Hill. Renton insisted that his crew build wooden hinges for the windows to improve authenticity. "We could almost build her with our eyes closed," he says proudly.

Bridge stories are passed down through generations in rural areas, Renton says. The crossings were affectionately called "kissing bridges" because more than one young man was known to have stopped his horse-drawn carriage in the dark solitude of the bridges as part of the courting ritual. "You'd rest your horse and see what happened," Renton says with a knowing wink.

One bridge is even named for its romantic prowess, Renton points out. The Hartley Steeves Bridge in Salem was dubbed the Dan Cupid Bridge after a young bridge laborer named Forbes met and courted his future wife as he boarded at her parents' home while the bridge was being built in 1923.

was being built in 1923.

The thought of what might happen under the protective covering of the bridges proved too much, however, for one Hartland clergyman in 1920. New Brunswick author Stephen Gillis tells how the clergyman wrote the legislature to say if the 1,282-foot long bridge (the

world's longest) was covered, "it would turn into a potential ram's pasture and the morals of the youth of Hartland would be seriously jeopardized." A government member wrote back to say, "if the morals of the young people are so badly bent that it only requires a covered bridge to break them, there is little we, as the government, can do about the matter."

Gillis' book No Faster than a Walk -The Covered Bridges of New Brunswick was published last October. He suspects covered bridges came to New Brunswick — and not the other Atlantic provinces — with the United Empire Loyalists. The Loyalists brought the Howe and Burr Truss systems of building from England. Local wood, sometimes hewn on site, was used in the early years. By 1940, however, the province was bringing in sturdy Douglas fir from British Columbia to serve as the main cords that supported the bridges, he says. These cords were sometimes 30 to 40 feet long, seven inches wide and 14 inches deep and were doubled or tripled for extra strength.

The bridges were covered, Gillis says, to protect the timber from the sun and rain. A covered bridge would last 50 to 75 years, an uncovered one only 10 to 15. In an ironic twist, someone who lived near each bridge was hired by the government in the winter to spread snow along the bridge floor so horse-drawn sleighs

could move through easily.

Neil Scully, another long-time bridge superintendent, says the bridges weren't built to withstand the heavy loads of pulp and gravel trucks. Most bridges were one lane and designed to withstand only 15 to 20 tons, the Rexton resident says. Engineers 50 or 75 years ago had no way to foresee the stress that modern-day transportation would place on the old timbers.

It pains old-timers who worked and lived near the bridges and preservationists like Alston and Gillis to see the numbers dwindle. Proponents say each time a bridge is saved, a piece of rural New Brunswick and folklore is saved with it.

The senseless torching of the old bridges burns Wilmot Drost of Bath, a superintendent with 34 years' experience. "These young fellows running around with nothing to do," Drost laments. "The old wood is so dry, it makes a spectacular fire and the thing goes up in minutes and falls into the river. What a mess." More than one bridge has fallen victim to Hallowe'en pranksters. He says it's because the younger generation just doesn't seem to cherish the bridges the way older folks do.

If New Brunswick is to make a concerted effort to save the remaining bridges, it might do well to follow some advice Bob Alston's father gave him. "My father said, 'you don't appreciate what you have until you don't have it any more.' We hope that people start to realize that, once covered bridges are gone, they're gone forever."



THE ARTS



The 'Terror' Iced in off Cape Comfort, 1838 — (oil on canvas) George Chambers

Restoring a national treasure

The future of the Beaverbrook Art Gallery in Fredericton looks bright with a new exhibition and fund-raising drive underway

by Carol McLeod

he trick to surviving a 30th birthday is to meet it head on. That's exactly what Fredericton's Beaverbrook Art Gallery is doing. After taking stock of the wrinkles time has etched, the gallery is putting its best face forward by organizing a nationally circulating exhibition of Victorian painting. In addition, the Beaverbrook has launched a fiveyear, \$7-million fund-raising drive to provide money for badly needed cosmetic surgery.

The exhibition, entitled "Victorian Painting in the Beaverbrook Art Gallery," is the brainchild of the Beaverbrook's former assistant curator Paul Hachey, who reassessed the gallery's 19th-century

British collection following the recent revival of interest in Victorian painting. In the Maritimes, the display of the 45 works began on May 26 at the Beaverbrook and will continue until Sept. 7. From there it moves to the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia in Halifax from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15. From Halifax the exhibition will travel to Montreal, Hamilton, Edmonton and Victoria.

"Many of the paintings going on tour have never been shown by the Beaverbrook before," says gallery director Ian Lumsden. "That is partly owing to the fact that until recently some of them were in poor condition. Those that were have been cleaned and conserved especially for this exhibition. But the other reason we haven't shown some is that until recently the importance of the Victorian collection was eclipsed by our 18th and 20th-century British collections."

He says that for years after the turn of the 20th century, Victorian paintings were rejected as socio-historic documents recording the life of the time. As they fell into disfavor, their market value dropped and many were consigned to attics where dampness caused them to crack and warp. "Because they didn't lead, as contemporaneous impressionist and post-impressionist works did, to non-objective art," Lumsden says, "they were overlooked until the 1980s when Victorian painting

was re-evaluated partly as a result of the opening of the Musée d'Orsay in Paris." The Musée d'Orsay is the world's showcase of 19th-century art.

The truest measure of the revival of interest in Victorian painting has been found in the international art market where paintings that lay languishing in museum vaults for half a century are now selling for more than \$1 million.

Among the highlights of the Victorian exhibition is J.J.J. Tissot's "A Passing Storm," donated to the gallery by the Sir James Dunn Foundation in 1961. It complements an important group of Victorian works that Lord Beaverbrook began acquiring in the 1940s, when he developed the idea of donating an art gallery to the province of New Brunswick.

In assessing the gallery's 19th century British collection, art historian Kim Sloan says it is "so representative of this period of British art that it provides an excellent opportunity to explore, with specific examples, its major thematic concerns. Genre was the most prevalent theme of academic art during this period, most frequently representing domestic scenes, but it also included large public scenes as well as animal, historical and military genre subjects. Rural, marine and foreign landscapes were also extremely popular subjects exhibited at the Academies and there are excellent representative examples in the Beaverbrook Art Gallery."

Prominently featured in the exhibition are seven nude studies by William Etty as well as paintings of domestic life by James Archer, Thomas Faed, James Tissot and William Powell Frith. The animal genre is represented by the works of artists such as John Frederick Herring, Jr. and Edwin Henry Landseer, while the outstanding marine painting is "The Terror' Iced in off Cape Comfort," by George Chambers.

Included in the dozen landscapes are three Sam Boughs, two George Vicat Coles and an Atkinson Grimshaw. Capping off the exhibition are several examples of the literary genre, most notably Sigismund Goetze's representations of "Aeneid" and "King Lear."

"The appeal of a lot of the Victorian work is the literary aspect of so much of it—a story within a rectangle," says Lynne Clifford-Ward, the gallery's education and communications officer. "Many collectors of the time were industrialists responsible in some ways for blighting the countryside. By buying these paintings which reflected nature and domestic or literary scenes, they could salve their consciences a bit."

Despite their rediscovered importance, the 45 Victorian paintings composing the exhibition are not the jewels of the Beaverbrook's 2,000-piece permanent collection. That distinction goes to the gallery's 18th-century British collection, one of the top three in Canada. It includes portraits by Hogarth, Gainsborough,

Lawrence, Ramsay, Romney, Hoppner and Reynolds in addition to landscapes by Turner and Constable.

"We are also very proud of our Canadian collection, which has works by the Group of Seven, by Canadian impressionists such as James Wilson Morrice and by Maritime artists like Miller Brittain, Jack Humphrey, Alex Colville and Bruno and Molly Bobak," says Clifford-Ward.

Located on the banks of the St. John River in downtown Fredericton, the gallery has an international reputation. It was the gift of New Brunswick-born financier, statesman and philanthropist Max Aitken, better known as Lord Beaverbrook, who spent most of his life in Britain. He donated the building, its original collection of 300 paintings and an endowment fund of \$1 million to New Brunswick in 1959.



A Passing Storm, 1876 — J.J.J. Tissot

"Beaverbrook was deeply involved in the acquisition of the original collection, which reflects his ties to both Canada and England," says Lumsden. His friendship with such 20th-century British artists as Graham Sutherland, Sir William Orpen and Walter Richard Sickert has resulted in the Beaverbrook Art Gallery holding the most significant North American collection of works by these artists.

Until his death in 1964, Lord Beaverbrook encouraged many of his friends and business associates to donate to the gallery. As a result, New Brunswick industrialist James Boylen presented 26 paintings by Cornelius Krieghoff. These, combined with eight other works by the artist — including his masterpiece "Merrymaking" — constitute the largest public collection of paintings by Krieghoff in the world.

Sir James Dunn, a lifelong friend of Lord Beaverbrook, donated three paintings by the Spanish surrealist, Salvador Dali, including the 14-foot high "Santiago El Grande" which Dali considered to be one of his best works.

"Thirty years ago, Lord Beaverbrook couldn't have foreseen the extraordinary growth of this and other Canadian galleries and museums which began as part of the heightened sense of cultural awareness that resulted from the Centennial in 1967," says Clifford-Ward. "He felt the museum would exist to show his collection of pictures. It never occurred to him that we would have itinerant

exhibits or that the collection would grow as it has. Then, too, it never occurred to him that we would face the inflationary spiral we have."

That spiral has made it necessary for the gallery to seek additional private funding in order to operate and to expand. "We are unique in Canada in that we are the only public art gallery built, endowed and maintained almost exclusively by private donations," says Clifford-Ward.

Even with generous contributions from many sources, there has rarely been enough money to meet the gallery's growing needs. Structural damage to the walls, caused by the 50 per cent relative humidity required to protect the paintings, has gone unchecked. As well, light fixtures and flooring have grown shabby, while exhibition space below the east wing remains unfinished.

To correct these and other problems, the Beaverbrook launched its first-ever, public subscription fund-raiser last fall. Nine months into the five-year, \$7-million drive, almost \$5 million has been received in pledges — \$1 million from the New Brunswick government. Corporate campaign leader Harrison McCain, who chairs the board of McCain Foods Ltd., has gathered overwhelming support from national corporations, while the provincial campaign team has done equally well with the New Brunswick business community.

"The campaign has been an education for a lot of people because so many of them assumed the gallery was solely funded by the provincial government," says Clifford-Ward. "They are overwhelmed when they discover that the gallery was a gift from Lord Beaverbrook and that it is run almost entirely on private funds."

Much of the money raised over the next four years will be used for repairs and renovations. However, 14 per cent will be earmarked for future acquisitions. "With works by 18th-century British artists eclipsing the \$1-million mark, the only way we can hope to expand that particular collection is through donations made by private collectors during their lifetime or through bequests in their wills," says Lumsden.

He foresees that the gallery will concentrate on building up its contemporary Canadian collection. "Prices for such paintings are more affordable, although there are Canadian artists whose work has broken the \$100,000 mark. One of Alex Colville's works recently sold for \$160,000. In general, though, you can get paintings by most of Canada's junior artists for under \$30,000."

For the present, however, the gallery is concentrating on fulfilling its objective of raising \$7 million. "We think our Victorian exhibition is a great way to celebrate our 30th anniversary," says Lumsden. "It's also a great way to promote both the

gallery and the campaign drive on a national basis."

BUSINESS

Route Canada employees still waiting for money

High hopes expressed when CN's trucking division was privatized have dissolved into a grim tale just three years later

by Ron Shaw t leaves me pretty bad. I'm getting to the end of the barrel right now and I don't know where I'm gonna go from here.' That's what former Route Canada employee Doug Meyers said last fall. He began working for the trucking company as a young man 17 years ago, when it was CN Route, the trucking subsidiary of Canadian National. Last September, like 3,500 other employees across Canada (more than 200 employees in the Maritimes), he was laid off. Like the others, he soon discovered his pension and unemployment insurance benefits were somehow tied up in a paper maze.

Ten months later, Doug Meyers and thousands of others are still waiting for their money and some answers.

The story of Transport Route Canada Inc. (commonly referred to as Route Canada) began with CN Rail's decision to sell its money-losing trucking division. CN management, wrestling with a huge debt, was beginning to dismantle the company in order to save it. It was a process that would include shutting down the Moncton main repair shops and ending rail service completely in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

So CN Route was "privatized" and renamed Transport Route Canada Inc. in December, 1986. It was done with a lot of fanfare. CN and the new owners of Route Canada expressed confidence in the trucking company's operation. The railway and the union, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers (CBRT&GW) worked out a parachute package for employees affected during the transition period.

A year-and-a-half later, Route Canada was placed in receivership.

At first, CN washed its hands of Route Canada's 2,300 employees because a special agreement drawn up to protect them during the transfer had expired. But the union's Atlantic members wouldn't give up. They became the driving force behind an effort to get a better deal. Members took full advantage of last fall's federal election campaign and began occupying the campaign office of then Moncton Tory MP Dennis Cochrane, demanding action. Then the protest spread to the re-election headquarters of then Public Works Minister Stewart McInnes in Halifax.

CN management was asked by the federal government to meet with the union to work out a new separation agreement. CN agreed to a meeting but by the time the meeting was held, the election was over. The railway refused once again to extend the parachute package.

What happened in between the sale of CN Route and the bankruptcy of Transport Route Canada Inc. has been feeding a sense of outrage in former employees.

Transport Route Canada Inc. was owned by three people. Two brothers, Dave and Paul Fingold of Toronto, held 75 per cent. Another Toronto man, Manfred Ruhland, held 20 per cent of com-

Former Route Canada employees are up against a deadend paper maze

pany stock. The \$29 million used for the purchase was mostly borrowed, much of it supplied by the Royal Bank. From the beginning, Ruhland was the man who made the decisions.

The company that lost \$40 million a year when it was run by the railway was quickly streamlined. Restructuring cut annual losses to less than \$1 million by the end of December, 1987. But a report from the receivers, Deloitte Haskins and Sells Ltd., says the restructuring swallowed up most of the available cash. No working capital was left to support day-to-day operations.

The union claims the owners had no intention of operating Route Canada as a viable company in the long term. Union spokespeople say the company's lucrative real estate holdings were either sold or used as collateral to buy a highly profitable, non-union New England trucking firm

After re-organization, Transport Route Canada Inc. became one of seven subsidiaries of something called Route Canada Resources Inc. In February, 1988, when Route Canada was still \$1 million in the red, a notice went up on bulletin boards in every Route Canada office in the country.

"The board of directors is pleased to announce that Route Canada has assumed management of Holmes Transportation. With \$61 million U.S. revenue, Holmes operates throughout the New England states. The combination of Holmes and Route Canada will enhance both companies' portion in the market place and provide improved traffic and service opportunities for international business."

There were two names at the bottom of the notice, president John B. Griffith and chairman Manfred Ruhland.

Holmes Transportation's head office in Westborough, Mass. still lists Manfred Ruhland as its new owner. At least two other subsidiaries of Route Canada Resources are still believed to be in operation. According to a report prepared by receiver Deloitte Haskins and Sells Ltd., Route Canada Real Estate Inc. holds all the real estate that once belonged to CN Route, and Route Canada Equipment and Maintenance Inc. owns all the new rolling stock.

In March of 1989, Transport Route Canada Inc. was fined \$70,000 on seven counts under the Canada Labour Code in an Ontario court. Workers in federally-regulated industries, like trucking companies, are supposed to get 16 weeks' notice of an impending layoff. Route Canada Employees received 48 hours. Collecting the fines from a company that declared bankruptcy and had its assets dispersed last fall may be difficult.

RCMP investigations continue into other aspects of the operation of Route Canada Resources Inc. and its subsidiaries. Ruhland made some startling admissions under oath during the bankruptcy hearings last fall. He said pension contributions, income tax and other deductions were siphoned off to keep the company afloat.

Employees in Ontario have finally started to receive pension cheques. In Atlantic Canada, they're still waiting. Inspectors have discovered more than a quarter of a million dollars is missing from the pension fund.

CBRT&GW representative Tom Barron says confused financial records are playing havoc with income tax returns. Some employees didn't get T-4 slips this year. "We're also finding employees that are getting T-4 slips, some of them in some instances are getting two and three T-4 slips and in other instances employees are getting T-4 slips that are completely inaccurate," he says.

In the meantime the union continues to do what it has from the beginning. It demands a full public inquiry to get to the bottom of what happened to Transport Route Canada Inc.

HARRY BRUCE'S COLUMN

Thatcher trips on royal 'we'

argaret Thatcher deserves a gaffeof-the-year award for a Freudian slip that suggests she wants to sit, not in the prime minister's chair, but on the Queen's throne. Her regal style and apparent contempt for the real queen, had long fueled rumors she'd like nothing better than to be Queen Margaret I. Then, an immortal embarrassment popped from beneath her stiff upper lip. On hearing that her son's wife had given birth in Texas, she used the royal plural. "We have become a grandmother," she declared. Neither Royal Canadian Air Farce nor Spitting Image could possibly have topped that.

The royal "we" reminds us of the editorial "we." Both infect routine utterances with spurious majesty. The editorial "we" is meant to make prose sound lofty and impersonal. Oxford says it's used in "editorial and unsigned articles in newspapers and periodicals, where the writer is understood to be supported in his opinions and statements by the editorial staff collectively.'

"We" is supposed to make the words of one puny writer sound like the editorial thunder of a great institution, and occasionally it works. In 1807, a certain Bishop Edward Copleston ruled in his priestly way, "there is a mysterious authority in the plural 'we,' which no single name, whatever may be its reputation, can acquire." To sound like God, you wielded "we."

This tip appeared in Copleston's Advice to the young reviewer, but I prefer the advice to a young reporter from Edward Whipple Bancroft Morrison. Morrison was a turn-of-the-century editor at The Ottawa Citizen and to a greenhorn who littered stories with "we," he snarled, "there are only two people in this business entitled to use 'we' - an editorial writer and a man with a tapeworm."

Thatcher's royal "we" didn't give much credit to her husband. He was not heard to boast, while passing cigars, "'We' have become a granddad." In treating him as a cipher, however, Thatcher was simply following royal tradition. For centuries British monarchs regarded their spouses as their inferiors. (The current queen would be right to regard her husband as her inferior, but that's another

Shortly after Queen Victoria married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, they quarrelled. Albert locked himself in his quarters. "Who's there?" he asked, as Victoria hammered on his door. "The

Queen of England," the 21-year-old monarch bellowed, "and she demands to be admitted." Albert refused to let her in. She finally quit shouting, stopped pounding and just tapped at the door. "Who's there?" he asked again. The queen said, "Your wife, Albert." The young prince opened the door, and in the following 17 years, she bore him nine children.

In this touching story, Victoria used not the royal "we" but the pompous "she." Perhaps that annoyed Albert. People who talk about themselves in the third person certainly annoy me. "Brian Mulroney," says Brian Mulroney, "is one fellow who cares about Canada. He's got one whole heap o' Irish love for the land o' his birth." "Pete Rose loves baseball," says Pete Rose. "He loves it like a starvin' mutt loves a juicy ham hock." "I'll tell you this about Liberal MP Sheila

Queen Victoria is credited with the famous "We are not amused"

Copps," says Liberal MP Sheila Copps. "When the chips are down, she's one hell of a fighter.'

Yes, yes, I invented those quotes. I did it to dramatize my theory that language habits reveal personality more surely than astrology. Referring to yourself in the third person suggests you have a fat, pushy ego, just as Thatcher's royal "we" suggest she has queenly yearnings.

The royal "we" pops up in Beowolf in 958 A.D. More than six centuries later, in All Is True (Henry VIII) by William Shakespeare and John Fletcher, Queen Katherine says, "Sir, I am about to weep, but thinking that we are a queen...my drops of tears I'll turn to sparks of fire." In 1642 a real monarch, Charles I, complained, "In plain English, it is to take away the freedom of our vote; which were we but a subject were high injustice; but being your king we leave all the world to judge what it is." Seven years later, some subjects took away not just "the freedom of our vote," but his head.

Had he thought of it as "our" head? Probably not. A head is a rather personal



piece of equipment and monarchs tend to drop the royal plural when dealing with personal matters. Thus, when Victoria told her journal about her proposal to Albert in 1839, she used not "we" but "I" and therefore sounded almost human.

'At about 1/2 p. 12, I sent for Albert; he came to the Closet where I was alone, and after a few minutes I said to him, that I thought he must be aware why I wished him to come here — and that it would make me too happy if he would consent to what I wished (to marry me). We embraced each other, and he was so kind, so affectionate."

She asked him to marry "me" not "us." Before telling her counsellors about her marriage plans, someone noticed her trembling and wondered if she felt nervous. "Yes, but I have done a far more nervous thing," she replied. "I proposed to Prince Albert." Only one of her made the proposal, but she was still just a kid, and had not yet reached her we-are-not amused stage.

Nobody knows precisely what unseemly event inspired Queen Victoria to speak the four words for which she is best remembered; but no other utterance, by any monarch before or since, is a more famous example of the royal "we" in action than, "We are not amused." A book entitled Notebooks of a Spinster Lady attributed the statement to Victoria in 1900, but fails to satisfy historians as to why she said it.

One story says she chanced upon her groom-in-waiting while he was imitating her to entertain a crowd. The audience was amused but she wasn't. Another account says she heard her grandsons laughing, found them and insisted one boy tell her the joke they found so hilarious. When he stalled, she issued a royal command; when he obeyed, she issued the royal rebuke. As the widow Victoria grew elderly, she may have been not-amused on countless occasions, and The Little, Brown Book of Anecdotes speculates, "'We are not amused' may well have been her stock expression to cut off any train of conversation that she considered inappropriate."

But neither Victoria, nor any other real queen, has ever said, "For the umpteenth time, we have become a grandmother," or "What? You mean to tell us we've become a grandmother, again?" It was left to a politician, the Iron Lady yet, to link the royal "we" to grandmotherhood, and we are amused, highly

amused.

Our famous fish & chips

by Bob LeDrew here's an old joke that tells of the monastery that began selling fish and chips outside its gate. One waggish customer asked the waiter, "Are you the fish friar?" The quick-witted cleric replied, "No, I'm the chip monk."

There may not be any monasteries doubling as chip wagons in Nova Scotia but, no matter where you go in the province, you're sure to come upon a restaurant or chip wagon that sells fish and chips. It's the first thing tourists and ex-Maritimers ask for when they hit Nova Scotia soil. If they come by ferry to Yarmouth, they're likely to make a pit stop at Harris' Quick and Tasty. Drivers may not be able to resist a detour off the Trans-Canada to Pictou's Stonehouse, while those flying in to the Halifax International Airport may be tempted to bypass the city for a favourite takeout along the South Shore.

For most fish and chip connoisseurs, however, it's not the restaurant as much as the taste that counts. It doesn't really matter whether this simple but substantial fare is served on china or in brown paper — it's ingredients and method that make the meal. And, of course, fresh fish is assential

Susan McCarthy of Halifax's Wharf-side Seafood Takeout describes the technique which won it the title "Best Fish & Chips in Metro" in 1987. "We use haddock fillets — or halibut when we can get it — cut to size and dipped in our batter. Then we deep fry them for about three minutes. It's really important not to overcook the fish. Overcooked fish is dry and tough. And you have to make sure that you flip the fish over so that both sides cook evenly. Otherwise, you get half of the fish cooked well, and half of it raw with moist, uncooked batter."

At the other end of the province, Ebby Gardiner personally inspects the 700 pounds of fresh haddock fillets his restaurant consumes weekly. As owner and manager of the Seabreeze Fast Food

Restaurant in Sydney Mines, Gardiner's personal involvement has made his fish and chips famous on the Northside. He

Beer batter

2 eggs, separated
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. pepper
2 tbsp. vegetable oil
3/4 cup beer at room temperature
Place the flour in a bowl and make a well.
Add the egg yolks, salt, pepper, oil and beer. Stir together with a whisk until

Add the egg yolks, salt, pepper, oil and beer. Stir together with a whisk until smooth. Cover and allow to rest for at least I hour. Beat the egg whites until stiff but not dry. Stir the batter and then fold in the egg whites. Use immediately.

Milk batter

1 cup flour 1 cup milk

34 cup flour

1 egg

1 tsp. baking powder

1 tsp. each salt and pepper

In a bowl, mix the ingredients together with a whisk until smooth. The egg may be separated with the white whipped and folded in after the initial mixing. To enhance the flavor, add seasonings such as lemon pepper, tarragon or a dash of brandy.

Corn flour shake

¼ cup corn flour

½ tsp. of cayenne pepper

2 tsp. seafood stock mix

Sift together the corn flour, cayenne pepper and seafood stock mix. Place in a paper bag with the pieces of fish and shake the bag to coat the fish. Remove excess flour before frying.

uses liquid shortening in the deep fryers, as opposed to vegetable or peanut oils, and fries the fish and chips at a slightly lower temperature (about 350°F) than

other restaurants.

While Gardiner prefers to stick with his "tried and true" recipe, Jack Campbell, owner and manager of the Sou'wester Restaurant in Peggy's Cove, is always trying something new. "We tried our fish and chips with cusk this winter," says Campbell, who had his waitresses check the customers' impressions of the new fish. He says response was good.

Campbell has noticed an interesting division between the locals and tourists who patronize the Sou'wester. "The tourists are more experimental," he says. "They'll try tongues and cheeks, or cusk, or just about anything we put on the menu. But the locals want their haddock

or they want cod."

Unlike a lot of restaurants which buy frozen batter mix in bulk, the Sou'wester and the Seabreeze make their batter from scratch. Campbell says his batter was developed by trial and error and that consistency is very important. "You have to get the batter thin. If the batter's thick, people will think they aren't getting enough fish, and it's harder to cook it properly, too."

To ensure crispness, the Sou'wester pre-cooks its fish, refrigerates it and when a customer places an order, the chef dips it in the batter and gives it the final fry.

Choices of condiments are almost as varied as the places that sell fish and chips. People use tartar sauce, lemon juice, salt and pepper, vinegar and ketchup in various combinations. McCarthy says her customers often want coleslaw on the side. She's also noticed a new trend with chips — mayonnaise. In Cape Breton, it's customary to top off a plateful of fish and chips with gravy. Gardiner says his restaurant serves as much as 50 gallons of gravy with fish and chips in a week.

Making fish and chips at home is not as easy as the experts make it sound. If you're tired of turning out soggy fish and chips that are burnt, Sou'wester chef and cooking instructor Howard Selig has tips and recipes. He says well-cooked fish and chips should be golden brown in color. The fish batter should be shiny and crisp with no break to the fish inside.

Use fresh haddock, cod, cusk or halibut to ensure an excellent fried product. All of these fish are white, moist and flaky when at their freshest and give off almost no smell. As halibut is more expensive, save it for a special occasion.

Fat should be at 365°F before you begin to fry. To test the fat, place a one-inch cube of bread in the hot fat. It should cook to a light brown in one minute. Also leave plenty of room between the top of the fat and the top of the pot. Dry fish before placing it in the batter. For perfect chips, cut your own potatoes (at the last minute) and dry them before placing them in the hot fat.



OLKS

t's one thing to live to be 90 years of age but it's quite another to be the *Guinness Book of World Records*' youngest great-great-great grandmother.

Harriet Holmes, 90, of Seldom Come Bye on Fogo Island, Nfld. holds this honor, which was bestowed upon her when she turned 88. Her granddaughter, Nellie Burke of St. John's, says she began wondering about the record 18 years ago when the fifth generation child was born.

"Others outside the family said 'that ought to be a record,' " explains Burke. Then when the sixth generation child was born, her curiosity got the best of her.

Burke wrote Guinness in the summer of 1988 and they wrote back asking for Holmes' birth certificate and a picture of the six generations. Then in August, the official Guinness certificate arrived proclaiming Harriet Holmes the world's youngest great-great-great-grandmother and the notation appeared in the "Stop Press" section of the October, 1988 world records book.



Holmes has been officially certified the world's youngest great-great-great grandmother

Aunt Harriet, as everyone knows her, is very laid back about the whole thing. "She's never even been in St. John's," says Burke. "Her world is small and doesn't have the same kind of grasp as we would about the world record. But she is happy that she might be famous yet."

Her daughter Eva Blake of Gander, Nfld., attended a birthday party for Holmes in January at which the whole town turned out to help her celebrate. Blake said her mother used no microphone as she thanked everyone for being so good to her.

Although Holmes may wonder how she came to live so long, her daughter says she has looked after herself well and has never had an operation. Her sight is not what it used to be and she would like to "retire" one day. But Aunt Harriet is still active as she cooks, cleans, makes bread and writes letters.

In total, Holmes has 11 grandchildren, 36 great-grandchildren, 20 great-great grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren. Burke says her grandmother plans to live a few more years yet and if the women of the family continue to have children early in life, she might be around to bounce the seventh generation on her knee.

Lana Hickey

Valerie Evans and Lois Hooper are two energetic Saint John, N.B. women who are combining a huge stock of costumes and two houses full of antiques with dramatic skits, pageants and fashion shows to illustrate the past 200 years of life in that city. Their audiences, ranging from school children to professional associations, all receive a presentation tailored to their particular interest.

"We try to find a significant fact about each audience, then work our storyline around that," says Valerie, who delves into diaries, old journals and yellowed newspapers to locate the anecdotes and curiosities that are favored for the show. "For example," she says, "when we did a show for local educators, we led off with the story of the first female who entered provincial normal school to earn her teacher's licence. She was properly costumed, of course, and we added relevant period artifacts to give depth and interest to the show. "Soon the stories were coming from the audience, not just from us. We consider ourselves kitchen table historians. We tell the kinds of stories



Hooper (left) and Evans in period dress

families shared at a Saturday night party."

Lois creates all the clothing for the characters that appear in the shows. "The costumes complement the storyline," says Lois, who believes people understand history better if it's visual. She often talks members of the audience into cameo roles in the show, which she says is an effective way to draw people into the period being covered. "It's not hard to see how restrictive the coats and dresses were in times past, especially when you've been asked to model for us. The kids love to try on the hats, and a crinoline or a pair of pants without a fly. Beltloops can fascinate a classroom for an hour."

As much as Lois enjoys seeing her clothing creations in use, she says her greatest joy is when the combination of costumes, artifacts and storytelling works its magic on the audiences. "Sometimes you can just tell by the look on their faces that a point you've been trying to make has come across and history is something more than a dull story in a dusty book," she says.

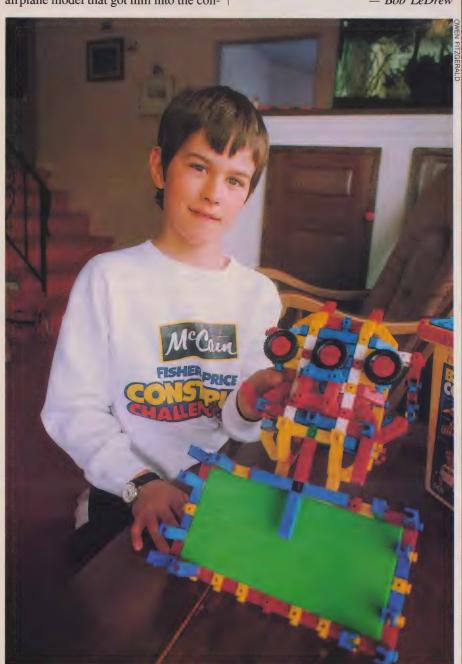
- David Goss

hen Nathaniel Fournier of Sydney, N.S. saw an ad for the National Construx Championships in a magazine last fall, little did he know what was in store for him. But now, as the national champion, the eight-year-old can talk about the experience with equal shares of pride and exuberance. "My submarine was the smallest model in the championship round...the other kids had built stuff like a space port or a hotel, but I thought I had a pretty good chance at winning." And win he did; Nathaniel came home with the \$2,500 grand prize and the title of best five-to-ten-year-old Construx builder in the country.

The contest was sponsored by Fisher-Price, the toy giant, and was held in Toronto. Nathaniel had discarded the airplane model that got him into the contest in favor of a submarine entry for the finals. One hitch came three days before the tournament, when officials told Nathaniel that he could only use the basic Construx set to build the sub, named the "Guppy." "So Nathaniel had to start from scratch, and figure out how he was going to build it," his mother Jocelyne says. "But once he got there, he was so cool, it was like he already knew he won."

Nathaniel plans on spending his hardearned cash a little at a time. "I'm going to buy some gifts and put a lot in the bank." He's not sure if he can try again if Fisher-Price holds another contest but, even if he can't, the Fourniers have two secret weapons — a younger brother and sister. "They've already started with the blocks."

Bob LeDrew



Eight-year-old Fournier won \$2,500 and a national title with his Construx creations



Archibald and two of her prize Shelties

When Kathy Archibald of North River, P.E.I. got her first dog at age 10, it was the beginning of a lifelong love affair with dogs. This first pet, a poodle, had to be put to sleep because it had epilepsy. When this happened Kathy says, "I knew I couldn't live without a dog."

At the age of 16 she began working at a kennel in Montreal (her family was living in Lachine at that time) and, on a volunteer basis, she learned the art of grooming and breeding. Upon finishing her apprenticeship and receiving her papers, Kathy set up her own kennel in Dorval at the age of 19.

Now, at the age of 38, Kathy owns eight Shetland Sheepdogs and seven of them are champions. The Island woman, who has a severe hearing handicap, says she has taken many dogs to championship status for clients of her Kildrummy Kennel in North River.

Kathy's mother, who taught her to talk, says Kathy's other senses are much more alert. These sharpened senses have proven to be the key to her success in training and breeding dogs. Kathy's apartment above the kennels is adorned with trophies and ribbons — evidence of her successes with the Shelties.

Living alone with her handicap makes it necessary for Kathy to have a hearing-ear dog. She explains that hearing-ear dogs respond to commands. She tells about Tommy, her first hearing-ear dog who finally had to be put to sleep at the age of 15. "He was a remarkable dog — he knew everything I said."

When giving obedience classes to her clients, Kathy shows, through hand-signs and commands, what the dogs can do if their owners are willing to work with them. Some dogs, she says, don't respond in group situations so she works with them privately. "No matter what the problem, I can handle it," she says.

- Kathy Jorgensen

AGRICULTURE

Growing hardy fruit trees for a temperamental climate

Through the work of New Brunswick researchers, Atlantic gardeners can now grow cherry, plum and pear trees that will bear fruit

by Carol McLeod ast Coast gardeners who believe that the only way to see cherry trees in blossom is to visit Japan can put their travel brochures away. Research by New Brunswick horticulturists has made it easier to grow not only cherries but also plums and pears in most parts of Atlantic Canada. Even temperamental peaches can be coaxed into production in a few southern locations while apples, which have traditionally done well in much of the region, can now be grown in more northerly areas.

"Growing fruit trees successfully is largely a matter of planting the right variety in the right place," says Robert Osborne, owner of Corn Hill Nursery Ltd., a 25-acre sapling fruit farm west of Moncton, N.B.

At both Corn Hill and the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture's research station in Fredericton, shoots of popular fruit varieties are being grafted onto hardy root-stock to produce trees capable of surviving even the harshest winters. As a result, gardeners in much of the region can now raise North Star, Meteor and Montmorency cherries in addition to Grenville, Patterson's Pride, Blue Free, Mount Royal, Stanley and Early Golden plums.

Pears such as Menie, Minie, Flemish Beauty and Patten do well in southern and central parts of the region while Siberian pear hybrids, which were developed in Manitoba and South Dakota where winters are severe, can be grown in many northern areas. "The fruit of these Siberian hybrids is not dessert quality," says Osborne. "But at least it offers people who can't grow other pears something that will produce." As for the number one ranked Bartlett pear, Osborne has found that its range extends only as far north as southern New Brunswick.

Much work has also been done on apples, which Osborne considers the easiest fruit to raise in the region. "Whenever someone has an apple tree that doesn't bear fruit or that suffers winter kill back, the problem is usually that the root-stock isn't one of the hardy types," he says. "We're grafting varieties such as McIntosh and Yellow Transparent onto Ottawa 3 – a root-stock developed by Agriculture Canada — and coming up with trees that can withstand temperatures as



Abundant fruit the rule not the exception

low as -40°Celsius."

Most of the apple, plum and cherry varieties previously mentioned grow just about anywhere on Prince Edward Island. In New Brunswick they do well in the Saint John River Valley while in Nova Scotia they should produce everywhere except the central highlands and interior of Cape Breton. As for Newfoundland, Osborne urges people to select shortseasoned varieties.

Locations in which peaches thrive are more limited. Even Reliant, one of the most resilient species, rarely does well anywhere but in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley and along the province's southwestern shore.

Because peaches are difficult to raise in the region as a whole, Corn Hill Nursery has abandoned work on the fruit altogether. The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture has limited its trials to Grand Manan Island, where moderating breezes from the Bay of Fundy help the trees survive the winter.

Regardless of what species of fruit tree gardeners decide to grow, stock will only do well if it is planted in the best possible location and cared for regularly. "If you plant where cold air settles at night and where you get late frost in spring and early frost in fall, it will be very difficult



to raise a crop," says Osborne. "You may be able to grow the tree, but if the temperature hits the freezing point while the blossoms are still on, there will be

Osborne advises gardeners to choose a spot high on a hill or near a large body of water — places where cold air can drain away. "On a cold spring morning you can see frost lying in the bottom of a valley and you can pick out the line where the frost ends coming up the hill. Above that line is the ideal site."

Once a suitable location has been found, the tree must be planted properly. Roger Tremblay, a fruit crop specialist with the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, recommends that saplings be planted in two-and-a-half to three feet of loose, rich soil and that they be fertilized immediately. "For the first month or so," he adds, "they should be watered weekly.

The best time to plant bare rootstock - trees sold with no soil left around the roots — is spring. However, saplings that are placed in root containers can be planted right up until the ground

freezes in the fall.

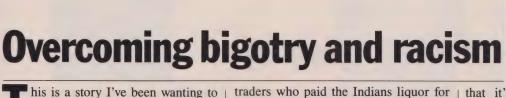
One thing backyard gardeners often forget, says Tremblay, is that after trees have taken root it is important to prune and shape them. "That should be done between February and April while the tree is still dormant. Broken branches, those with cankers or some other disease and limbs that are crossing each other should be cut off with a saw or shears. If there are any branches lower than your knee, they should be removed as well."

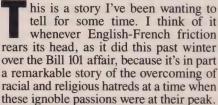
Depending on the variety grafted and the root-stock used, most fruit trees will bear their first crop within two to six years. Cherries will usually produce within one to three years, peaches and plums within two to three, and apples

within two to six.

To ensure that the trees they recommend are equal to the rigors of East Coast winters, both Corn Hill Nursery and the agricultural research station grow each variety in their own orchards. "If people choose what they plant carefully and take care of their stock, they should be able to grow fruit trees in this region without any trouble," says Osborne. "The more they put into them, the more they'll get out of them."

RALPH SURETTE'S COLUMN





It's the story of a French Catholic priest, a man of peace, who by the time he died in 1762 had all of official Halifax as well as its recent bitter enemy, the Mic Mac nation, in mourning. And who was, besides, buried according to the rites of the Anglican Church in an Anglican cemetery, since Catholicism was being harshly repressed by those same mourning authorities.

What's more it's a story that still lives in one of its several dimensions. For a week every July - that is, every July since 1738 — Mic Macs from all over the Maritimes and beyond (as many as 7,000 in recent years) come to Chapel Island on Bras d'Or Lake in Cape Breton for a cultural and religious festival at the place, considered a shrine, where the first mass was celebrated at a native church 251 years ago by the man known in Mic Mac as Mosi Meial.

Mosi Meial is the Mic Mac pronunciation for "Monsieur Maillaid" — Abbé Pierre Maillard. In the Mic Mac tradition, he is surrounded by legends. His grasp and mastery of the Mic Mac tongue, at the age of about 25, was so quick and complete that the story arose that he learned it miraculously after a period of meditation.

What was notably different about Maillard from many other missionaries was that he carried no European imperial baggage, no instinct to suppress native ways. His work lasted because he wove it into Mic Mac traditions. His choice of Chapel Island for the first church was itself an act of religious-cultural integration since the island, 10 km. east of St. Peters off Route 4, was already a meeting place for the Mic Mac Confederacy.

In his first years he lived and travelled with the Mic Macs, sharing their lives and hardships and carrying on his evangelical work. Simultaneously he wrote the first grammar of the Mic Mac language as well as several catechisms and prayer books - some of which are still in use — and made a determined effort to teach the Mic Macs to read and write their own language using a hieroglyphic method begun by an earlier missionary. And he fought the practice of French

Maillard carried out his work amid relative political calm. But soon Nova Scotia entered the most turbulent period of its history from the founding of Halifax in 1749 to the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755, the outbreak of war between England and France in 1756, the final fall of Louisbourg in 1758 and the fall of Quebec in 1759.

During this time Maillard turned to making peace between the Mic Macs and the English, negotiating between them whenever possible to prevent bloodshed. Calming foul passions between the English and French was obviously beyond the powers of even a saint at this point in history. (It should be noted that Maillard had one lapse. After the first fall of Louisbourg in 1745 he participated in the laying of plans to re-take the fortress, although the plans came to nothing. France regained the fortress by treaty three years later).

Calming foul passions between the Mic Macs and the English

Maillard's work for peace is set into dramatic relief by the fact that he had a warlike alter ego - Abbé Jean-Louis LeLoutre, also a missionary among the Mic Macs, and who continually opened the wounds that Maillard sought to heal.

Maillard had known LeLoutre in Cape Breton and had taught him the Mic Mac language. LeLoutre had been military chaplain at Louisbourg and had learned a few things about military tactics and strategy. During the 1740s and '50s he led French and Indian raids on English outposts, convinced that souls could only be saved on French soil. His activities kept the British in a state of alarm and added to the factors that ultimately led to the deportation of the Acadians. He was ultimately banished from Canada by the Bishop of Quebec for activities unbecoming a priest.

What Maillard thought of LeLoutre is not recorded, but it's a sad reflection that it's LeLoutre who is primarily remembered by history while Maillard is hardly remembered by anybody outside the Mic Mac community.

The crunch for Maillard, the Mic Macs and whatever other Catholics remained in the province came in 1759. One of the first laws passed by the new legislature of Nova Scotia, and a indication of the prevailing mood, was the "Act of Establishment of the Church of England and for the suppression of Popery which stripped Catholics of all property and rights. It also banished priests from the province. All left except Maillard who hid in the forest.

Getting rid of the French was one thing, but dealing with the now strongly Catholic Mic Macs was another. They wanted their missionaries back and kept pressing the British authorities to relent. Still worried about trouble from the Mic Macs, the colonial government did relent enough in 1760 to allow Maillard to surface in Halifax where he got to work at improving relations between the two.

By October he had government permission to celebrate the first Catholic Mass in Halifax, which he did in a barn at what is now the corner of Barrington and Tobin Streets. By the next year, 1761, he had arranged a peace treaty between the government and the Mic Macs. There's an anecdote regarding the peace ceremony from an eyewitness, recorded by another missionary later on, and which I have gleaned from J. Brian Hannington's Every Popish Person, a history of Catholicism in Nova Scotia, which illustrates his influence. The peace dance was starting to go badly. It was dragging on. The Indians were muttering among themselves and the chief was resisting burying the hatchet, his trust in the British wavering. At a word from Maillard — the word being that the treaty would be off if the British went back on their word — the chief flung his hatchet into the hole.

The next year Maillard died. He was 52. His funeral might well be the most remarkable Halifax has ever seen. It is recorded that it was a huge affair attended by delegates from throughout the Mic Mac nation, by government, military and church officials and a host of other Haligonians.

He's buried in front of what is now St. Mary's Basilica, apparently right under Spring Garden Road. A Mic Mac legend says that as he was lowered into the ground bushes around his grave burst into flowers of many colours.

RAY GUY'S COLUMN

Ba-DAY-das of a day gone by

ranny, Hitler and the Church of England made me decide, at the age of five, to become a farmer. When the twig is bent by such a powerful trio as that, you don't turn your back with impunity on your destiny. If you do, you end up a little warped. This is probably why I often catch myself plucking a dry leaf from a windowsill geranium and sighing dismally, "Hasn't it all been a waster?"

That spring they gave me my very own potato patch, a five-foot square cut out of the sod, next to the main plantation. It was a strange spring. At spud-setting time the whole cove turned out as usual just like in a medieval painting, for all these things - wood-cutting, haymaking, berry-picking, sheep-slaughtering — were still seasonal and communal.

This was 1945, however, and as the ponies dragged the plows across the slopes above the harbor, a cavalcade of jeeps, troop transport trucks and artillery pieces passed along the dirt road for the Americans had come and set up a fortress just behind the community.

For Newfoundland, the war was closer than for some. There were Germans all around. Iron ore ships were sunk at their moorings at Bell Island, torpedoes had exploded against the face of Signal Hill above St. John's harbor, the Nazis had destroyed and sunk the Port aux Basques-North Sydney ferry, the Caribou, and all

the people.

They even gave me "a lovely bit of sheep's manure" for my very own potato patch. Later on in June I got a share of rotting capelin for my special spuds. The childish idea that it is really the stink that drives a plant out of the soil at a great rate of knots has never left me; I have nothing but scorn for shopping mall manure ...bagged, dehydrated and deodorized.

The summer went slowly as summers did then, even in time of war, and the gulls and the terns fluttered above the blue harbor. Occasionally, something happened that was so different from the world of the Cove that it did not seem real at all. There'd be a sharp roar and a great orange streak of tracer bullets low over the water from the Americans on subwatch, practising.

"A good year for ba-DAY-das, I expect," remarked those who were older and wiser as they examined my patch. That was what we called them then. A few said "ba-DAY-dees" but this was regarded to be a less refined

I hauled out weeds and I dug up

worms elsewhere and threw among them. Once a week I peed on them. Some old geezer, whether he was being folkloric or just a leg-puller, had told me this was "a sure and certain physic" for good badaydas.

By and by came the flowers, dangles of white stars with a dab of mustard in the centre of each one. Toward the end of October, came the first smack of frost. Nothing left of all the green but a tangle of brown stalks... "what you calls the haul-ems," said my old geezer, "because now's the time of year to haul 'em.'

I hauled 'em when everyone else did and learned how to fumble them out of the ground with the digger so as not to chop them and leave them fit only for the hens and the pigs. A sackful came out of my patch where only a handful of pieces had gone in. Not the lesser part of the miracle was that I could produce a sure and certain physic.

The clergyman came around on his

I have nothing but scorn for deodorized, dehydrated shopping mall manure

circuit, then, and the church was opened up. There was a special thanksgiving service. Anyone who could might bring along what food they thought they could spare from the winter months and heap it before the altar.

It was to be shipped off "to those less fortunate" and, we were given to believe, it would be of considerable help to the war effort. It was dried fish, mostly, by the quintal and the half-quintal and potatoes in sacks and barrels and the family that chipped in with a tierce of turnips was whispered to be somehow putting on airs.

There were flags in the church and one or two persons in uniform home on leave and some Americans and the parson lit into Adolph Hitler, tooth and nail,



boot and all. He was inspired. He no longer had to wrestle with the devil in the roaring gale — he could get a firm purchase on him now for he had him in the flesh and the bastard had a Charlie Chaplin moustache.

It was lovely, it was grand. I commenced to snivel at the grandeur of it all and got a parental elbow in the ribs for trying to wipe my nose in the collar of my sailor suit. "Fear not, brethren, joyfully stand, on the borders of your land" was one of the hymns from Ancient and Modern and the congregation, fired to white heat, rattled the panes of our wooden two-by-four tabernacle.

My old geezer, in the pew behind, though I was grieving the loss of my spuds and growled under his breath not to worry, he dared say my badaydas would be sent off "straight over there to Mar'ret Rose and she'll have 'em with a relish for her suppertime.'

I don't know if Her Highness, although obviously one of the less fortunate, ever did. But a dozen or so of my very own spuds had been declared surplus to the war effort. They were dished up with considerable ceremony that night.

There's nothing like a Granny to puff a child up and make him feel worthwhile and useful. This one of mine took an interest in me that way. Get your laces right and you were a raving genius in the bud. "Wait. Don't tell me. Nobody speak," said Granny at her end of the table. "This is not...this never can be...Ray's very own badayas?"

All eyes, then, on the rising horticultural star of the coming age. Granny takes her fork and secures from the plate a specimen of the wondrous vegetable and holds it aloft for minute study. "Not a blemish...not one single solitary blemish!'

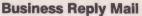
Then comes the taste test, the long dramatic pause, then the lip-smacking gusto. "Balls of flour! There's nothing I can put these badaydas to but what it is real...balls...of flour!" It's the ultimate Erse accolade to a spud as I find much

It was settled there and then for once and for all. A farmer I would be. But a few years passed and peace came and growing badaydas, by the acre, by the manure-load, lost something in the translation. After all, what do you do for an encore once you have hurled your first Erin Victorys against the very Heart of Darkness...and still had a few left over for Granny to praise?

10th Anniversary	insight's	
Enroll today as an Anniversary Subscriber and enjoy these special privileges: 1 LOW INTRODUCTORY RATE 12 issues only \$17 (reg. \$23.40 at newsstands) & bill me		ke Johnson
☐ 24 issues only \$32 (reg. \$46.80 at newsstands) & bill me 2 GUARANTEED 10-YEAR SAVINGS A 10% saving off renewal rates for the next ten years 2 FREE ANNIVERSARY GIFT	FREE	
3 FREE ANNIVERSARY GIFT A richly illustrated Collector's Edition of Atlantic Canada in the '80s Name Address	PAY NOW - GET AN EXTRA ISSUE □ Cheque enclosed □ Visa □ Mastercard Card No □ Expiry Date □	
City Province Telephone Postal Code	Signature	

11-1-1

A LI



No Postage Stamp Necessary if mailed in Canada

Postage will be paid by:



5502 Atlantic Street Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 9Z9





Nobody goes fishing like Johnson















CADILLAC FLEETWOOD. THE CLASSIC RETURNS.



Inspired by the Classic Cadillac "look", the elegantly restyled and lengthened 1989 Fleetwood represents a spectacular blending of technological sophistication and legendary Cadillac luxury.

From its bold new grille to the dramatic rear-wheel skirts, the 1989 Cadillac Fleetwood generates an air of visual distinctiveness that's become an all-too-rare commodity for Canada's luxury-car buyers.

Here is a <u>genuine</u> six-passenger luxury automobile that envelops its occupants and driver with the most complete list of performance and comfort features ever assembled under one roof. Fleetwood's effortless acceleration is driven by the impressive transversemounted 4.5 litre Digital Fuel-Injected V8 engine, <u>a Cadillac exclusive</u>.

Braking is as smooth as the acceleration thanks to the superb Teves Anti-Lock Braking System, which is actually computer controlled by two 4K micro-processors. This system is, of course, <u>standard equipment</u>.

Fleetwood's increased length creates an interior of unparalleled spaciousness, rich with the comfort refinements and details that must be experienced at your Cadillac dealer's.

As testament to our confidence in the 1989 Fleetwood it is backed by the most com-

prehensive and straight forward 3 year or 100,000 kilometre warranty in our history, as represented by The Cadillac Card.

If our pride is showing, forgive us. But, quite frankly, you're looking at the finest Cadillac we've ever built.



Buying or leasing, see your Atlantic Cadillac dealer.

THE FACES OF THE MOON BY SEIKO.



Throughout the ages, the faces and phases of our nearest celestial neighbour have governed and inspired the twin tides of human imagining—science and art.

And now, the marriage of aesthetics and technology brings forth the Lunar Collection—a superb range of Seiko timepieces with intricately-crafted lunar calendars.

The look is singular and bold, the concept extraordinary.

For those who want the moon.

Available at BIRKS 🎎

THE LUNAR COLLECTION
by **SEIKO**